CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,361—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
15-0 8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 8-8
11-0 6-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0 6-8
22-0 12-0		22-0 12-0
25-0 13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0 13-8
37-8 19-12		37-8 19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday, 1891.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st Feb.
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
B.I. PESHAWAR	2227	600	W. A. Wheler	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
B.I. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
B.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday, 5 P.M.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris.	24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parditt	28th Feb.
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	12th Mar.
BOKHARA	2955	500	H. Weighell	26th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	9th Apr.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th February, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	19th Mar. 1891
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April 1891
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BASAGNO	On the 7th March, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feby. 1st, 1891

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Mar. 91
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st April 91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodaidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
Melpomeno	A. Mitis	3,300	550	24th Feb. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
31st January, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by
THACKER and Co., LD.,
Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.

*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for Self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on Application.

THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 18th February.

S. S. "ASKA," 430 tons, at 11 a.m., on 21st February, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 22nd February, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

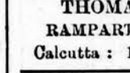
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th February 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	28th February.
M. NUBIA	T. G. Knox	3551	10th March.
L. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3320	27th "
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3560	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3009	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th "

Steamer marked B.M. goes to Barcelona via Marseilles.
Steamers marked L. proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamer marked M.L. goes to Liverpool via Marseilles, and books passengers for both Ports.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London overland from Marseilles.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted up with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th January, 1891.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIDOLORICON,

A CURE FOR HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.

Cash, Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per Jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COCA WINE.

PREPARED from the leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*, which possesses marvellous strengthening and restorative properties. The active principles of the leaves are well preserved in this preparation.

COCA WINE is a valuable tonic for stimulating the nervous and muscular systems, and elevating the mental faculties. It is strongly recommended in cases of great exhaustion, such as loss of blood, sunstroke, or diarrhœa, and is considered a cure for opium or alcohol craving.

COCA WINE appeases hunger and thirst, and sustains, in a marked degree, the physical powers of the body in the absence of food. For preventing or curing sea-sickness it is not surpassed by any other remedy.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

PALATABLE APERIENT WATER.
FROM THE FRANZ JOSEF SPRING.

THE "FRANZ JOSEF" WATER is the most palatable and most popular natural aperient water in the world.

The *Lancet* says :—"It is a natural water of great interest and value, and will doubtless be extensively used."

It is recommended by the leading Medical authorities of Europe—

1.—For all affections of the *Liver*.
2.—In *Pregnancy*, where there is Constipation and Sickness.
3.—For habitual *Constipation*, and its consequent disorders.
4.—As a gentle *Morning Aperient*, encouraging the peristaltic action, and free from griping.
5.—For *Gout* and all *Renal* affections.
6.—As an unrivalled *Blood* Purifier and *Alterative*.
7.—For *Biliousness*, disorders of the *Stomach*, and the *Digestive* organs.
8.—Against all *Fatty Degenerations* of the body.
9.—As a valuable agent in the treatment of *Piles*.
10.—For its slightly bitter taste, rendering it *most agreeable to the palate*.

AWARDS.—Ten Gold Medals and other distinguished Awards have been adjudicated to the "Franz Josef" Water at the International Exhibitions of recent years. No other Aperient Water can claim so many marks of distinction.

Re. 1 per Bottle, Rs. 10-8 per Dozen.

SOLE AGENTS :

TREACHER & CO., LD., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

KARACHI.

WE ARE OPENING a BRANCH of our BUSINESS at the above PORT early in MARCH, and shall be prepared to arrange

PASSAGES

on the same successful system as carried on by us here.
Enquiries for forward Sailings are meanwhile Registered here.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 24th February, 1891, at 5-30 p.m.

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.
21st January, 1891.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 8 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1890, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 23rd Instant, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 13th February 1891.

RAJDOHA MINING COMPANY, Ld.

A BENGAL COPPER AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.

PROMOTERS :—

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHARE LIST will CLOSE at 6 p.m. on 24th February. For Prospectus and Forms of application for Shares, apply to the undersigned to whom application for Shares and Deposit should be addressed.

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLLEN SYSTEM COMPANY, LIMITED.

AGENT is in BOMBAY with Samples of every Description of Dr. Jaeger's underclothing for Ladies', Men, and Children's wear.

HARRY CLARK & Co.,
13, Meadow Street.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

CHIEF OFFICE: 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W.
INDIAN DEPOT:—APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PERMANENT and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS can now be obtained on application to the Agent. The subscription to the former is Rs. 21 except to existing Annual Subscribers to whom the charge is Rs. 18. The charge for Annual Tickets is Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 2 each subsequent year. Applications for Tickets by post must be accompanied by the subscription and 1 anna for postage. Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.
Tickets are available to deal at the London Stores "and Depots."
For further information, address

THE MANAGING AGENTS,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last WILL and Testament of the late BEEBEEJEBAI (widow of HAJEE ESSA HOOKRA) of Bombay, Catchee Memon, Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased.

KASAMALLY, the sole Executor named in the Will ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KT., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 5th day of February, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one and in the Fifty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

G. F. FARRAN,
K. F. MODI. Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

The 5th day of February, 1891.

MESSRS. MACFARLANE, EDGELOW, and HEMMING, Petitioner's Attorneys.

SYMPHONIUMS ! ! !

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.

Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACKCAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	32 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	30 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A good looking BAY WALER GELDING, Age 4, off Height 15'2, up to weight, bought from Baldock last year, trained in the R. A. School, Kirkee.
The above is sold for no fault.
A strongly built STYLISH GIG, in thorough repair, complete with Lamps, Cushions, &c., suitable for a Galloway.
The above can be seen on application to, and all particulars obtained from,

M. UNDERWOOD,
Mazagon Castle, Bombay.

ARAB HORSES! PERSIAN HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of EXCELLENT ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, containing among them most of the best Horses landed this season, have arrived by the last ten Mails, at the well-known Commission Stables, at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co, Ld., conducted by Messrs. Suleman bin Dawood and Co., the well-known importers of the best Arab and Persian Horses. The largest stock of horses in Bombay to select from, consisting of Racers, Hunters, Galloways, and excellent Racing and Polo Ponies, suitable for Gentlemen, Nabobs, Rajas, Officers, and Regimental purposes.

SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.,
Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE

IS THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED IN THE EAST.

Has its Funds invested in Government Paper and other First-Class Securities.

Has returned to Policy Holders during the last 50 years an average of 47½ per cent. annually in Cash Bonuses.

NO OTHER OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH A RESULT.

CLAIMS SETTLED PROMPTLY.

Apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

PRINCE'S DOCK.
PROPRIETOR—JAMES CONNELL.

	Rs. a.
Double Gloster Cheese, on cut ..... per lb.	0 12
Mild Cured Hams ..... "	0 13
Mild Cured Bacon, on cut ..... "	0 12
No. 2 Very Superior Port Wine ..... per doz.	22 0
No. 3 Superior Port Wine ..... "	17 0
No. 2 Very Superior Sherry Wine ..... "	22 0
No. 3 Superior Sherry Wine ..... "	17 0
Scotch Whisky, 4 years old ..... "	22 0
Scotch Whisky, 5 years old ..... "	24 0
Highland Whisky, 10 years old ..... "	26 0
Highland Whisky, 12 years old ..... "	33 0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 10 years old ..... "	32 0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 12 years old ..... "	35 0
Old Tom Gin ..... "	19 0
Holland Gin, a case of 15 large bottles ...	27 0
Old Jamaica Rum, genuine ..... "	22 0
Guiness Stout ..... per doz. quarts.	5 12
Guiness Stout ..... per doz. pints.	3 12

Iced Draught Ale on tap, all the year round.
Ham, Sandwiches.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 259, High Holborn, LONDON.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. To watches, clocks, chronometers, &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special designs made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with through good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HERMIT'S HERBAL
BRASSICON.

THE only specific external cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Joints, Sciatica, and all Pains and Aches to which Human Body is subjected.

Price, Re. 1 of all Chemists.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACG. Co., 54, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT REDUCTION

FOR CASH IN PRICES OF
HAND-MADE TABLE LINEN TOWELS, &C., &C.

TABLE CLOTHS,
STAR OR FLOWER PATTERN,
IN ALL SIZES.

TABLE NAPKINS
TO MATCH.
20 and 24 inch square.

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.
COUNTERPANES, TOILETTE COVERS,
D'OYLEYS, TABLE COVERS, SHEETING,
PILLOWS, SHIKAR CLOTH, CURTAINS.

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
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APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
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VETERINARY SURGEON'S APPARATUS, PATENT CLIPPERS, AND HORSE TAIL SHEARS.
LEATHER AND FELT NUMDAHS, BODY ROLLERS, SURCINGLES, KNEE CAPS, AND SADDLE CLOTHS.

WHIPS
FOR RIDING, DRIVING AND HUNTING.

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NEW REGULATION SADDLES
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INFANTRY MOUNTED OFFICERS.
SWORD BELTS WITH BRACES AND SABRETACHES, SWORD KNOTS, AND SPURS
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF

H. E. THE GOVERNOR

AND

LADY HARRIS.

FAREWELL! FAREWELL!!

TO

LINCOLN AND LAUGHTER.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 18,

AT 9-30 O'CLOCK.

MR.

FRANK LINCOLN,

AMERICA'S GREATEST HUMORIST.

NEW FEATURES.

Prices :—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY.

PEOPLE'S NIGHT, Admission 8 Anas. ; 5-30 to 7-30 p.m., Club Sessions to Members Only.

Gentlemen wishing to join are requested to send in their names as a few can only be admitted.

SASSOON LIBRARY and READING ROOM.

2 Doors from the Esplanade Hotel,
OPEN on WEEK DAYS
From 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.
ON SUNDAYS up to 1 p.m.
SUBSCRIPTION :—

Life Member	Rs. 150	Payable in Advance.
Quarterly Member	„ 6 per quarter	
Visitors' Tickets Eight Annas per Week		

FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS

WILL ARRIVE BY SPECIAL TRAIN AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

NEXT THURSDAY AFTERNOON,

19TH FEBRUARY,

AND WILL OPEN

THE FOLLOWING SATURDAY EVENING,

With the Grandest Combination of Novelties ever got together in the East.

PERFORMING LIONS, ELEPHANT, CAMEL, STAG, MONKEYS, etc.

40 PERFORMING and HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES and PONIES.
15 LADY ARTISTES.
17 GENTLEMEN „
10 MUSICIANS.

And a Host of AUXILARIES.

Forming the Greatest Company of

EQUESTRIANS,
ACROBATS,
HORSE TRAINERS,
CONTORTIONISTS,
BICYCALISTS,
WHIMSICALS,
NOVELTIES &
MUSICAL SHOW

EVER SEEN IN BOMBAY.

The Menagerie and Stables will be open during Interval, to holders of First-Class Tickets free.

The Marquee Menagerie and Stables

Lit by Electricity.

E. C. CLITHEROW,
Advance and Advertising Agent.

E. S. WELLS' "ROUGH ON" PREPARATIONS.

	Rs. a.
Wells' Rough on Rats.....As. 6 and	0 10
Wells' Rough on Bile Pills.....	0 12
Wells' Rough on Worms.....	0 12
Wells' Rough on Itch.....	1 8
Wells' Rough on Piles.....	1 8
Wells' Health Renewer	3 0
Wells' Buchu Paiba	3 0
Wells' Hair Balsam.....Rs. 1-8 and	3 0
Wells' Leaurelle Oil.....	6 0
Wells' Brain Pills.....	6 0

Agents :—

F. S. MADON & Co.,

MARKET, NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at 12 noon, on the 20th March, 1891, for the FEED for two years of the HORSES belonging to the GENERAL POST OFFICE.

2.—Tenderers should specify the rate per month for each horse.

3.—A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party, whose tender may be accepted, failing to fulfil the Contract.

4.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

5.—The Conditions of the Contract Deed and all other Particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

JOHN OWENS,
Officiating Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay G. P. O., 13th Feb., 1891.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS 1883 AND 1890.
NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
IN BANKRUPTCY.

NO. 1425 of 1890 Re CHARLES EDWARD BENN, residing at Portland, Oregon, in the United States of America, ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, residing at Rylens Road, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, and JOHN GREY RUSSELL, residing at Foden Bank, Macclesfield, Yorkshire, trading in Partnership as "BEVIS RUSSELL and Co." as General Merchants, at No. 3 a, King William Street, in the City of London, 44, Exchange Chambers, Liverpool, also at Post Office Chambers, Brown Street, Manchester, both in Lancashire, and also trading in co-partnership as "BENN ASHLEY and Co." at Bombay.

Receiving Order.—4th December, 1890.

First Meeting.—9th February, 1891, at 11 o'clock, at Bankruptcy Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.

Public Examination, 25th February, 1891, at 11-30 o'clock a.m.

Note.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.—Dated this 29th day of January, 1891.

G. WREFORD,
Senior Official Receiver,
33, Carey Street,
Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.

PURSUANT to an order bearing date the 6th day of January, 1891, and made in Civil Suit. No. 206 of 1889, on the file of the High Court of Judicature a Madras, wherein MAIGCURU KHAJANCHY is Plaintiff and PETUMBER NURSEE and others are Defendants, the Creditors of CHUNDRABHAUN LALLAH KHAJANCHY, deceased, lately carrying on business as a Jeweller dealer in precious stones and money lender at No. 180, Mount Road, within the local limits of Madras and in Bombay, and who also carried on business as a Provision Merchant at Vepery within the local limits of Madras, who died on or about the 30th day of April, 1889, are on or before the 31st day of March, 1891, to send by Post prepaid to Mr. DOUGLAS GRANT, 18 Second Line Beach Madras, the Attorney for the Plaintiff above named, their full names address, and description, the full particulars of their claims showing the consideration for the same with all credits if any applicable thereto, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the Securities (if any,) held by them and on the 10th day of April, 1891, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, to come and prove their claims before the Honorable Mr. Justice SHEPHARD, one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, at the High Court House, Madras, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the Decree herein and of the said order—Dated this 14th day, February, 1891.

DOUGLAS GRANT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE RAJDOHA MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1882.

NOMINAL CAPITAL.

Nominal Capital Rs. 25,00,000.	Rs. 25,00,000 in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which 4,800 shares fully paid-up will eventually go to the Vendors.
Present Issue Rs. 13,20,000.	Of the remaining 20,200 Shares, only 13,200 Shares will be now issued, and the balance of 7,000 Shares will not be issued unless required for the purposes of the Company, in which event Shareholders at the time will be given priority of rights for allotment.
To be called up ——— Rs. 50 per Share equal to Rs. 6,60,000.	Of the present issue of 13,200 Shares the equivalent of Rs. 13,20,000, a call of Rs. 50 per Share only will be made until sufficient progress has been made to warrant a further call.

N. B.—Out of the above Present Issue of 13,200 Shares, 5,000 Shares have already been subscribed for or guaranteed.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Rs. 25 per Share payable on Application.
Rs. 25 do on Allotment.

The Share List will open on 24th February next at 10 a.m. and close at 6 p.m.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
Calcutta.

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY.

This Company is promoted to Mine Copper, and Prospect for Gold in a tract of country in Singbhoom, measuring about 24 square miles in area in which are comprised innumerable old workings of the well known Copper Mines mentioned in Dr. Ball's Manual of the Geology of India, Part III, Pages 247 to 249 inclusive (for copy see Appendix A.)

A further report on these Mines is to be found in the Pamphlet published by Mr. C. Durschmidt in 1857, (for copy see Appendix B.)

The Working Capital is assessed at the lowest sum believed to be adequate for carrying on the mining and prospecting contemplated, viz., Rs. 10,00,000, of which only half will now be called up, and until sufficient progress has been made to warrant it no further call will be made.

COPPER.

In 1857 a Company of Europeans was formed to work the above named Copper Mines, but failed about 1859, apparently from insufficiency and mis application of Capital, added to the fact that the place was practically inaccessible owing to the want of civilised communications. They built head-quarters at Rajdoha, after which this Company is named, and it is proposed that the present Company should obtain permission to utilise these head-quarters, as the houses which were erected still exist, and do not require very extensive repairs to be made habitable.

Rajdoha is within 24 miles of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway and within 2 miles of a branch line from this Railway to Midnapore, which, it is understood, will shortly be commenced.

The main point on which the Promoters rely is the fact that the Company has not to open out virgin soil in the hope of finding minerals beneath, the existence of which is in the meantime problematical, but will begin at once to mine Copper, the existence of which in abundance is considered as assured as anything in connection with mining can be before deep shafts have been sunk. Natives can only mine to the small depths permitted by their primitive appliances, and the only European skill which has hitherto started to search out native workings to the end of the lodes, (viz., the Company of 1857), failed before they had been able to begin really important operations from force of circumstances which should not affect this Company at all, as its Capital and communications are sufficient.

Samples of Ore taken out of one of the old pits last year and analyzed by Mr. R. Oates,* late of the Baragunda Company, gave the following results :—

No. 1 Sample 47 per cent. of Copper.
„ 2 „ 10 „ „

Further interesting details of the Quality of the Ore are to be found in the Appendices.

The analysis of Mr. Oates being the only written information regarding the mines concurrent with present times the promoters considered it necessary to obtain a report up to date, and procured one from Mr. John Harris, Mining Engineer (see Appendix C) who last month visited the property to be acquired. It is essential to state that he is a Member of the Syndicate, who hold the concession specified in the next page, and he states so in his report, but for all purposes of information as to the specific area and the concession which it is proposed to acquire, the promoters regard it as of equal value to a report by a similarly competent expert outside the Syndicate.

GOLD.

As regards Gold, the Promoters have not at present so much to go upon as in the case of Copper. The fact that Gold exists and is washed for in Singbhoom and near the Copper Mines is noticed in Dr. Ball's Manual of Geography, Part III, pages (92—93 (see Appendix D.) in Dr. Ball's book, the Diamonds, Coal, and Gold in India, pages 111—113 (see Appendix E); and in Mr. Durrschmidt's pamphlet, (Appendix B). Dr. Ball remarks as follows :

"In Chaibassa I was shown a small nugget of Gold in a "quartz matrix. It was said to have been obtained in "the Kappargadi Ghat, near Kalkapur, in Dhalbhum."

Kappargadi Ghat is within the area to be acquired by this Company. The Promoters possess samples of excellent Gold sent to them two months ago from Rajdoha. The source of the Gold however is not at present known, but it is proposed that active researches should be made for it, and an advantage which this Company will have over those who have nothing to look to but finding the Gold for which they are prospecting, is, that whilst prospecting for Gold this Company can continue to mine the Copper which is known to exist, and in sinking deep shafts for Copper it is not unlikely that indications may be met with to shew the whereabouts of the auriferous reefs. If such reefs are found the area to be acquired, in the price of which Gold has not been calculated, will be of proportionately increased value to the purchasers.

AREA OF LAND TO BE ACQUIRED.

The area of land which it is proposed that this Company should acquire is comprised in a concession detailed below held by Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., on behalf of a Syndicate, and has been selected as containing what are believed to be some of the richest portions of Copper Tracts in the possession of the concessionaires. The area is about 24 square miles, and is about 8 miles long and 3 miles wide. Its boundaries are on the North the river Ghurra : on the east a line drawn from the village of Murgaguta to the Raga Hill ; on the south, the boundary of the concession ; and on the West the river Ghurra. It includes the head-quarters at Rajdoha to the North West and Kapargadih Ghat to the South East. All the rights of the concessionaires within this area are included. Power will be reserved to the Company of sub-letting all or any of its rights to subsidiary Companies should the mineral rights to be acquired prove to be more than the Company can by itself deal with thoroughly.

DETAILS OF CONCESSION OUT OF WHICH THE AREA HAS BEEN SELECTED.

The concession is dated 4th September, 1890, and is granted by the Manager appointed by Government of the Dhalbhoom Estate, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division, under section 17 of the Encumbered Estates Act VI of 1876, of the exclusive prospecting and mining rights for Gold, Copper, and all other minerals (but excluding diamonds and precious stones), together with the necessary surface rights (subject to compensation to tenure holders and ryots if any for crops and for disturbance of possession) over a tract of country in the district of Dhalbhoom in Chota Nagpore. A copy of this concession and the map attached may be seen at the office of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.

The concession includes the sole right of prospecting over the tract of country included therein for a period ending 31st March 1896, during which time selected areas may be taken up for mining on leases extending for Gold to 30 years, and for other minerals to 45 years, on a yearly rental of Rs. 3-8 per acre for land taken for gold and Rs. 1-5 per acre for land taken for other minerals. The further proviso is included that the concessionaires have the option of abandoning any land taken up under lease at any time on payment of one year's rent, the minimum payment being Rs. 500. The royalty payable is 5 per cent. on the net profits, and on any assignment or transfer of land to others a commission is payable of 2½ per cent. on the consideration.

The tract of land covered by the concession is situated on the Western Bank of the Subhanrika river and its tributaries and the right of washing and mining for Gold in the beds of those streams is included.

A contract has been prepared to be made between Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company, as Vendors of the one part and the Company as purchasers of the other part. The persons signing the Memorandum of Association will execute the contract on behalf of the Company and affix its seal thereto.

The terms on which the Company will acquire the area stated are set forth in the above proposed contract, and the consideration payable under that contract has been fixed at Rs. 8,00,000, payable, in 4,800 fully paid-up shares of the Company, and Rs. 3,20,000 in cash. Only half of the said consideration will be adjusted now, and the other half will be adjusted proportionately with remaining calls on the present issue of Capital ; the whole however being due before any division of profits is made. In this way the Vendors share with the Purchasers the chances of success. Further, a clause in the contract for sale provides that the Vendors shall not sell below par any of the fully paid Shares allotted as part of the consideration during a period of eighteen months from date of formation of the Company as regards the first issue of fully paid shares, and eighteen months from date of issue as regards the remainder.

A copy of the said contract, and a map showing the land, the prospecting and mining rights in which are to be acquired by the company, can be seen at the office of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.

Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., are Vendors on behalf of the Syndicate holding the concession, and are promoters of the Company, and are not to be accountable for any profit made on the sale to the Company of the rights aforesaid. After the incorporation of the Company the Subscribers to the Memorandum of Association will appoint temporary Managing Agents and a Meeting of Shareholders will be at once called to confirm or alter such appointment.

The memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, together with the proposed contract of sale, may be seen at the office of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.

Dated Calcutta, 5th February 1891.

NOTICE.

Copies of this Prospectus with full appendices and forms of application for shares can be obtained from Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., Bombay.

* Mr. Oates holds a first class certificate as Mining Engineer from the Secretary of State, Home Department, England.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-3 postage, anna 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

IDA POLI ROSA

OPERA CONCERT COMPANY.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

PART I.

1. Cavatina ..... "Don Basilio".....Rossini. SIGR. G. REINA.
2. Caro Norne..... "Rigoletto".....Verdi. MADAME IDA POLI ROSA.
3. Cavatina e Serenata ..... "Barbiere" .....Rossini. SIGR. L. ARIANI.
4. Duetto Finale Atlo I ..... "Barbiere" .....Rossini. SIGR. L. ARIANI AND SIGR. E. FOGGI.
5. Ballata dell Opera ..... "Guarany" .....Gomez. MADAME IDA POLI ROSA.

PART II.

6. Recitativo e Romanza....."Ernani"... .....Verdi. SIGR. E. FOGGI.
7. Song..... "Luisa Miller".....Verdi. SIGR. LUIGI ARIANI.
8. Aria Dell Opera ..... "Sonnambulla".....Bellini. SIGR. G. REINA.
9. Ballata Dell Opera ..... "Guarany" .....Gomez. SIGR. ETTORE FOGGI.

PART III.

10. Romanza
11. Miserere } ...."Il Trovatore".....Verdi.
12. Duetto Finale

Musical Director.....SIGR. FRANCISCO ROSA.

THURSDAY, FEB. 19TH,
and
SATURDAY, FEB. 21ST,
Donizetti's Opera in 3 Acts,
DON PASQUALE.
Tickets and Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4. Dress Circle, Rs. 3, Pit Stalls Rs. 2, Back Seats and Gallery, Re. 1.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. To commence at 9 p.m.

TOWN HALL.

ON FEBRUARY, the 20th, at 9-15 p.m.,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS.

GRAND CONCERT

IN AID OF THE CONVALESCENT HOME OF THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

PROGRAMME :—

1ST PART.

1. Pianoforte Duet..The Poet and the Peasant..Suppe. CAPTAIN HEYMAN AND MR. PESCIO.
2. Tenor Solo ....."I'll Sing Thee Songs of Araby".....F. Clay. MR. CHISHOLM.
3. Soprano Solo...."The Long Avenue".....Molloy. MRS. MACBETH.
4. Piano Solo ....."Menuet—Valse" .....H. Ketten. MR. PESCIO.
5. Violine Solo ...."Mazurka—Caprice".....Bohm. MISS NETTIE ATKINSON.
6. Soprano Solo...."Daddy" .....A. H. Behrend. MRS. SQUIRE.
7. Bass Solo.....Recit and Air from Acis and Galatea Recit—"I rage, I melt, I burn" Air—"O Ruddier than the Cherry".....Handel. MR. B. G. HEBDITCH.
8. Piano Solo ....."Castagnette" .....H. Ketten. MR. PESCIO.

2ND PART.

9. Pianoforte Duet..Spanish Dances, No. 1 and 2..Moskowski MISS WELLIS AND MR. PESCIO.
10. Soprano Solo...."Beauty's Eyes" .....F. P. Tosti. MISS WALLER AND MISS ATKINSON.
11. Piano Solo ....."Polonaise No. 2".....Chopin. MR. PESCIO.
12. Violine Solo ...."Scene de Ballet".....DeBériot. MISS NETTIE ATKINSON.
13. Bass Solo....."The Gauntlet".....H. T. Stark. MR. B. G. HEBDITCH.
14. Organ Solo....."Wedding March".....Mendelssohn. MR. JOHNSTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Back Seats, Re. 1.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL
AT
HUDSON'S TENT OF MARVELLOUS MYSTERIES AND EUROPEAN SENSATIONS,
ADJOINING NOVELTY THEATRE.
THE ELECTRIC LADY.

Pronounced by the Medical Faculty to be an astounding Human Novelty.

"The Khartoum Mystery," "Ariel," The Berlin Success.
"ZANA," The Ariel Marvel, who floats in space.
"MOONSHINE" and Scopeonia, Barnum's Latest Novelties.
EVERY EVENING 5-30 to 10 p.m.
Admission 8 Annas.
Soldiers, Volunteers, and Children Half Price.

G. I. P. RAILWAY PAREL GYMKHANA.

"ALFRESCO" DANCE,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, at 8-30 p.m.

Tickets to admit one Gentleman and Ladies, Re. 1. May be had from the COMMITTEE or

A. C. SCOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, a pretty COTTAGE residence, the highest point in Essex, within 40 miles of London. Good train service. Three Sitting Rooms, six Bed Rooms, Schoolroom, good Garden, Stables and Orchard, near Church and Post Office. Furnished, £200 per Annum.

MRS. SMITH,
Widdington, Newport, Essex, England.

BOMBAY RACES.—1891.

GENTLEMEN who may not have seen the SUBSCRIPTION LIST BOOKS now in Circulation, and wishing to subscribe, will please send their names stating the amount they wish to subscribe to the Assistant Secretary, Sleater Road, Tardeo. Tickets of admission will be sent them by the Assistant Secretary.

E. LAWRENCE,
Honorary Secretary.

16th February, 1891.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 505 OF 1887.

ABAJI BABAJI SHINGARI, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bellasis Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

RUKHMABAI, widow of SOODKYA BATHYA, and GANGABAI, of TRIMBUCK JAGONNATH, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Worlee, outside the Fort of Bombay, and KASHINATH RAMJI, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mhatar Paccady, outside the Fort of Bombay, Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated 2nd day of February, 1891, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL the following property at the instance of Mr. D. S. Garud

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazundari ground, called or known as "Dingi," situate at Worlee in Registration sub-district of Mandvee in Bombay, and bounded as follows : That is to say, on or towards the east by Public Road, on or towards the west by the property of Keshow Bhawoo, on or towards the south by Gawan, and on or towards the north by the House of Bhasker Jagonnathji.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground called or known as "Digi," situate at Worlee, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvee in Bombay, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by the property of Thamabai, widow, on or towards the south by Gawan, and on or towards the north by the house of Bhasker Jagonnathji.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazundari land known as "Digi," and situate at Worlee, and bounded as follows : On or towards the east by the properties of Babool Narayen Hurishundra, Ramchundra Bhasker Jagonnath and Janaji Raghoji, on or towards the west and south by Gawan, and on or towards the north by the Oarts of Babool Narayen and Khushal Jagonnath.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the Attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 2nd day of March, 1891, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 10th day of February, 1891.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING required for the Traffic Department during the year ending 31st March 1892.

Forms of Tender and Specification can be obtained from the Storekeeper at Hubli, on payment of Annas 8 for each Copy.

Tenders should reach the Undersigned not later than March 16th in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for Clothing."

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

For further particulars apply to the Storekeeper at Hubli.

J. G. LINDSAY, Col., R. E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Dharwar, 14th February, 1891.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the :—

Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught	„ „ „	4	0
Finos Lady	„ „ „	3	0
Alpha	„ „ „	2	8
Prince Boris	„ „ „	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	per box of 100 Rs.	9	0
Carolina	„ „ „	7	0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881 :—

Rothschilds	per box of 50 Rs.	20	
Regal del Principe	„ „ „ 25 „	7	8
Regal dela Reina	„ „ „ 25 „	6	
Trabucos	„ „ „ 25 „	3	
Caliope	„ „ „ 50 „	5	
Semirami	„ „ „ 100 „	10	

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1	per 100 Rs.	4	4
Do. „ 2	„ „ „	4	0
Do. „ 3	„ „ „	3	8

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's" No. 1	per 100 Rs.	4	0
Do. „ 2	100 „	3	8

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Is the latest Production of the Celebrated Manufacturers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, of STUTTGART.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Supersedes in every respect the so favourably and widely known Sympathetic Square PIANOFORTE by the same Makers.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has no rival in withstanding the Severest Test of an Indian Climate.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Keeps in tune for a longer period than even Instruments double or treble its Price.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Though more costly, is sold at the same Price as its less costly Predecessor, the SYMPATHETIC SQUARE.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has the most effective check-repeating action extant.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is Durable, Superior, Elegant, has a Delicate Touch, is Powerful and Pure in Tone.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
None Genuine unless bearing the Name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART, in full.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Carries a Guarantee of 5 YEARS for any Climate, a risk which no Firm in INDIA has ever cared or dared to run.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is sold for Cash Rs. 780. One year, Rs. 72 per month ; two years, Rs. 38.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has an Ivory Medallion with the following Inscription :—Built expressly for the Climate of India by Order of

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$	100,00,000. Paid up...$ 81,68,062·50
Balance in Course of Payment.....$	18,31,937·50
Reserve Fund.....$	54,82,127·20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT BEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent., on daily balances, if not under Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on Application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL..... ..£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum ; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of _____ 18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner ?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum ?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____

103

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life ; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years ; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c)	If premiums are

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 20	8p.c.p.a.	Rs. 935
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12⅜
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	33⅜
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	...
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	16⅜
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	16⅜

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	240 / 160
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Bedham Pile	15,000	100	100	12	92
Bapty Bros.	6,025	200	185	18	40
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,450
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33⅓	860xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	100
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	130
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	1,000
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,10
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26⅔	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	102½
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	83
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct	57
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	375
Prince of Wales Firelns.	250	8,000	1,000	N div	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	63
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	21,000	100	100 & 20	...	70
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	990
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	95
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5⅝	14½
Western India Flour	...	...	...	...	16

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,010
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,208	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	120
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	535
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45½ rd.	335
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,380
English Press and Manfg.	...	...	...	...	135
Fort	180	250	...	Rs. 20	1075
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	520
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	...
Hengol Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	410xd
Khangaum	750	100	all	32½	147½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	54	420
Mercantile	300	500	500	1pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	57½
Munmar M.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	435
New Berar	1,200	500	all	Rs. 15	172½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	540
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	93¼
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	120	380
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	...	210
Volkart	...	1,000	...	Rs. 80	735

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	2,500	1,000	all	20	475
Anglo-Indian	10,345	100	4	2	80xd
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	690
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	400
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	1,005
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	945
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	600xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	635
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	465
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 50	505
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	490
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	815
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	685
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	605xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	365x
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	605xd
Jaffer Alli	500	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Mamufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	240
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	535
Leopold	3,500	100	10	15 pr. ct.	191xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	907½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,225
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	0	110
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,635
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	10⅛
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	740
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	380
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,140
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,380
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	550
Swadeshi Mills	13,000	500	500	Nil.	405
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	11,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	755
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,045
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	705

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	£400
B. B. & C. I. R. New 4 18 Shares	..	4 18	...	do.	421

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	21-11
China Leaf	„	21-6
Pekin Bar Gold, New	„	20-11
Do. Old	„	20-15
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„	21-7
English Sovereigns	„	13-9
Do. Dragons	„	13-8
Bar Silver 17 Batterness	„	105-9
Bar Silver 17 Do.	„	105-10
Spree Silver	„	106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of Sir Frederick Roberts, Victoria Terminus.
Opening of Framjee Dinshaw Laboratory and Avabai Bhownuggree Home for Nurses by Lord and Lady Harris, 5 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Italian Opera Company, at the Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
Bombay Art Exhibition Secretariat. (Last day for electric light.)
Columbia Skating Rink.
Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 5-30 to 10 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Assam (s), from Aden ; and Niagara (s), Liverpool.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Arabia sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, &c.

I. M. RAILWAY.—The traffic return for the week ending 7th February, 1891, shows an aggregate decrease of Rs. 6,586, in receipts.

THE Band of H. E. the Governor will play on the occasion of the opening ceremonies of the Framjee Dinshaw Petit Laboratory and the Avabai Bhownuggree Home for Nurses, to-day at 5 p.m., in the J. J. Hospital.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Chunilal Maganlal, a Bunya merchant, living at Shaik Memon Street, reports that on Sunday last he lost a bundle, containing currency notes of the value of Rs. 670, somewhere near Bhoiwada.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Lala Eswariprasad Shaligram, Chief of Delhi, arrived in Bombay on Sunday last from Delhi, and has put up in a bungalow at the Cowasjee Patel Tank Road. He has brought with him 60 followers.

FIRE AT BANDORA.—On Sunday night, the 15th instant, at about 11 o'clock a fire broke out in one of the houses belonging to Mr. Andrew Tilla. On an alarm being raised the neighbours and villagers were immediately on the scene, and spared no pains in subduing the flames. It was feared that some of the adjoining houses would meet with a similar fate, but all danger was soon averted by efforts of the occupants. The origin of the fire is not known.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A CELL.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the morgue, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, on the body of Mahomed Ebrahim, a notorious character, about 40 years of age. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the late Mr. P. Ryan, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of theft. Deceased was admitted to the House of Correction on the 2nd of November, 1889. On the night of Sunday last a jamadar reported to the Superintendant of the House of Correction that deceased was lying dead in his cell.

ARREST OF A STOWAWAY.—A European, who gave his name as Frederick S. Ganing, was charged before the Third Presidency Magistrate yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Constable Moore, with being drunk and disorderly in a public place on the 14th instant. Ganing was arrested on board one of the vessels in the docks, he having been found attempting to hide himself amongst the cargo as a stowaway. The prisoner, who had only left the Government Work House a few days previous to his apprehension on an application for leave of absence, was ordered to be sent back.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY EXHIBITION.—By the kind permission of Major F. H. Forjett and the Officers the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Secretariat, at 5-50 p.m. :—

March.....Unter Die Soldaten.....Fahrbach.
Overture.....Concert.....Titl.
Valse .....Tanz jubilanten .....Fahrbach.
Fantasia.....Folk Songs of Italy.....Rampezzotti.
Gavotte .....Muriel .....Amillon.
Galop .....The Tourists.....Fredhe.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45 p.m. :—

Gavotte.....Saidie .....Amillon.
Finale .....Stradella .....Flotow.
Mazurka .....Love's Spell.....Strauss.
Cavatina .....Regnava nel Silenizis from Lucia di Lammermoor. Donizetti.
Valse .....Passing Clouds.....E. H. Prout.
Fantasia .....Patience.....Sullivan.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RAID ON A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—Muckunda Gidhari and five others were yesterday placed by Inspector Nelmes, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged with gambling with cards and money. The accused formed a gang of gamblers and several of them have been several times convicted before of the same offence. On the night of Sunday last the Inspector received certain information, whereupon he repaired to a house in Khetwady, and set half a dozen policemen to watch it. The accused made great efforts to escape by scaling the roofs of adjoining houses. Two of the gamblers succeeded in making their escape, but the rest were all arrested. The Magistrate fined the first accused Rs. 10 for keeping a common gambling house, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th accused also Rs. 10 each, as there were several previous convictions against them, and the last two accused Re. 1 each.

MOOLJIBHOY JEWRAJ KHOJA LIBRARY.—The annual meeting of the above library will be held on the library premises on Sunday, the 22nd instant, at 10-30 a.m., when the following work will be executed : —(I). The annual report and account of the last year will be read and confirmed. (II). The voting list will be put forward, and a managing committee for the current year will be appointed. (III). The selected managing committee will appoint any one of them as chairman, secretary, treasurer, &c. (IV). The president and sub-president will be appointed according to (15) the article. (V). One auditor and two book commissioners will be appointed for the current year. (VI). The managing committee is to propose an additional article in pursuance of the (15) article on the following subject. If any member of the managing committee absents himself continually for four meetings, he shall be deemed as no member at all ; and in such case the managing committee may appoint any one in his place.

A PAIR OF ROBBERS.—Danya Swami and Deojee Mahadoo, two notorious characters, were yesterday placed before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged with theft. It appeared from the evidence that for several months past the accused had made it a regular business of stealing copper pots, mostly cooking utensils, belonging to the labourers that occupy most of the chawls in Kamattipoora. Several thefts of this kind were reported to the police, but the accused having left no traces behind them could not be found. On Saturday last a similar complaint was made, and Inspector Hiscocks at once set to work. The two accused were arrested on suspicion. The accused confessed their guilt, and showed the place where they kept the stolen pots. On inquiry the Inspector found out that the two accused had committed various thefts which had been reported to him. The first accused confessed having committed four of the sixteen crimes reported to the police, and the second the remaining twelve. Both the accused were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—Superintendent Cobb yesterday placed Rupchand Bechar, Hatti Becher, Raval Mansingh, Mowna Cuna, and Mugha Luximon, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged with house-breaking by night and theft from a house of gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 410, the property of Mrs. Britto, living at Dadur. All the accused were further charged with dishonestly receiving, retaining, and concealing the property, knowing it to be stolen. On inquiry the police arrested the first accused, while two of his accomplices evaded arrest, and are still at large. At the request of Superintendent Cobb the Magistrate remanded the accused in custody, and adjourned the hearing of the case to the 28th instant, in order to allow the police to conclude their inquiries and to try and arrest the two accomplices, who are still at large.

A DRUNKARD'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Madrassee cook, named Mingel David, was placed before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, charged with attempting to commit suicide by hanging himself with a rope. His reason for committing the rash act, was that a young Hindu girl, named Succoo, said to be his betrothed, refused to give him money wherewith to purchase liquor. From the evidence of this girl it appeared that the prisoner, who was in the employ of Sergeant Kitchen, at Upper Colaba, was in the habit of procuring drink from the canteen. On this occasion she refused to give him money, as he was already intoxicated. He disappeared suddenly and Succoo became alarmed at hearing a gurgling noise as if some one being choked in the bath-room. On looking in she saw the prisoner with a rope round his neck suspended from a peg in the wall. The terrified girl immediately raised an alarm, which brought Sergeant Tupper and another non-commissioned officer to the room, and they released the cook from his dangerous position. Mingel was immediately given over to the custody of the police. The Madrassee's defence was that he was intoxicated at the time, and was unconscious of his actions. He admitted getting drunk at times when he could afford it. The Magistrate reminding the prisoner that he had committed a serious offence convicted him and sentenced him to be confined in jail for eight days with hard labour.

THE ALLEGED MURDER IN KHAMBAKER STREET.

AT the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Bachoo Haji Abdoolla, his wife Rahimatbai, and their servant Dawood Abbaji are charged with the murder by poisoning of Haji Abdoolla Haji Noor Mahomed and four others in Khambaker Street on the 21st of January was resumed.

Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Dhurumsey, of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dhurumsey and Cama, was counsel for the defence.

The Court was crowded by Mahomedans.

Mr. Little said he wished to call the third accused as a witness as he had given certain information to the police. He had considered that information with the Advocate-General and had come to the conclusion to ask his Worship to tender him a free pardon under Section 337 and call him as a witness.

The prisoner Dawood Abbaji, in accepting Queen's pardon and its conditions, said : My age is 19 years and I was born at Shaikbadhud, near Chiploon, in the Rutnagherry District. I was employed as a cook to Abdoola Noor Mahomed. Haji Abdoola Noor Mahomed is dead. At the time of his death he was living on the third floor of a house in Khambaker Street. The tenants of this floor were Bachoo, son of Abdoola Noor Mahomed, Kurrimabai, stepmother to Abdoola, Rahimatbai, Bachoo's wife, and Fatmabai. Kurrimabai and Fatmabai are dead. The fourth floor was occupied by Mowlaideen, Abdoolla's brother, and his wife Haleemabai, his grandson Abdul Rehman and Mariam. A maid-servant, named Mowlaideena, and Haleemabai are dead. The five person died on the same day. At this time Zacharia, Mowlaideena's son, was at Kurrachee. I went to my native country about ten or twelve days before this occurrence. Bachoo owed me Rs. 6, which I lent him. I asked him for my money and he told me to wait. I wanted the money to go to my native country. He told me he had some important work for me to do, and put me on my solemn oath.

Mr. Little : Did you take the oath ?—Yes. He said he would obtain some medicine and give it to me, and told me not to divulge the secret even if a knife were held to my throat. Bachoo said the medicine was to be used to kill his father Haji Abdool, Mowlaideena, his uncle, Haleemabai, Kurrimabai, and Fatmabai. I asked him for his reasons, and he told me he was in want of money. He told me he would give me Rs. 400 or Rs. 500.

At this stage the accused Bachoo fainted, and on recovering had to be provided with a chair.

Mr. Little : Had Abdoola money ?—Mowlaideena's money was in the hands of Abdoola. Fatma had no money. Bachoo said we must kill Fatma, because if she gives evidence we shall all be hanged.

The proceedings were again interrupted for about five minutes till the prisoner thoroughly recovered consciousness.

Witness continues : Bachoo told me I was to keep the medicine secret. This conversation took place in the *Babucheekhana*, (cook-room). At the time of this conversation Jakeria was in Bombay. Bachoo told me that after Jakeria would leave Bombay he would obtain the medicine and give it to me. Bachoo gave me the medicine at 7 p. m. in the evening.

Mr. Little : What did it look like ?—Like white powder. It was in a packet. No one was present when Bachoo gave it to me.

Mr. Little ; What then passed between you ?—At the direction of Bachoo I divided it into five parts. He told me to try my best to administer these powders at the first opportunity to the five persons.

Mr. Little : How were the powders to be administered ?—It was left to my option. Either in milk, food, or tea. I saw the second accused Rahimatbai that night after the medicine was given to me. She told me not to divulge anything that Bachoo had told me, because if I did I would be the first man to be hanged. She further told me that if Bachoo would not pay me the money she would pay it.

Mr. Little : What happened after that ?—At half-past seven that evening the nephew, Abdool Rahman came down to ask for some *kuddi*, preparation of curd and spice. He was called by the servant Mariam, who said the grandfather was sitting at his meals. The boy went upstairs, and I followed him. I saw Mowlaideena sitting on a charpoy (cot). His back was turned to the food which was laid out. There was a big cup containing milk, and I dropped one of the powders into it. The big cup was Mowlaideena's. There was a smaller cup for the child. After dropping the powder into the big cup I went downstairs from the fourth to the third floor, where I stood watching at the foot of the stairs. I was watching to see when Haleemabai took her food. When Mowlaideena finished his meals Mariam brought out the dinner things on to the landing of the fourth floor. Haleemabai next placed some food on a tray, and put some milk in a cup. The food was for Mariam and herself. The milk was for Haleemabai herself who got up and went into the bath-room by the side of the passage. At that time Mariam was called by Haleemabai. I went upstairs and put the second powder into the cup of milk. I then came downstairs. At about 9 p.m., Haji Abdoola called for food for himself and the accused Buchoo. I served up the dinner with two cups of milk in the *diwankhana*. I placed one large cup of milk in front of Haji Abdoola and another before Buchoo. I placed a third powder in Haji Abdoola's cup. Buchoo shook his head, and I responded with a signal of assent after dropping the powder. Haji Abdoola mixed the milk with some rice and ate it. Bachoo drank his own share of the milk. After they had finished their dinner Kurrimabai and the second accused Rahimatbai sat down to their meals. *Kitcheri* was served to them with two cups of milk. One of the cups in which I dropped the fourth powder was marked by me. I gave the marked cup to Kurrimabai and the other to Rahimatbai, Kurrimabai mixed her milk with the rice and ate it. Afterwards I and Fatima sat down to our meals. The last powder was administered by me in Fatima's *kuddi*, and she ate it We concluded our meals at about 10 p. m. Afterwards the accused Bachoo and myself went downstairs into the street. He told me that they would all die after an hour and a half, and directed me to warm some water.

Mr. Little : What was the warm water for ?—To wash the dead bodies of the females. Bachoo told me he would remain near the house. This conversation took place on the road. Bachoo left me about eleven o'clock and went on to the verandah of one Ebraim Goolchurry, and I took a cup of tea to Rahimatbai. I placed a large copper vessel of water on the fire to warm.

Mr. Little, suggesting an adjournment at this stage, as he would have to go into quite a new branch of the evidence, the Magistrate postponed the case till the 23rd inst., at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Branson renewed his application for bail on behalf of the female prisoner Rahimatbai. He said the Court had only the uncorroborated statement of the witness against her. As far as he knew his statements were not likely to be corroborated, and in this event he apprehended the Court would stop the case from going before a jury.

Mr. Richardson declined to entertain the application.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

ON Friday evening, the 20th instant, a concert is announced to be given in the Town Hall, in aid of the European General Hospital and the Convalescent Home at Khandalla. The concert ought to prove thoroughly enjoyable judging from the programme, which is a miscellaneous one, composed of both vocal and instrumental music. Mr. Pescio, who has worked hard in organizing the concert himself, takes a prominent part, playing several solos on the pianoforte and in duets with Miss Willis and Captain Heyman. Miss Nettie Atkinson is to contribute two violin solos, Mr. Johnston will perform on the organ, and the vocalists will be Mrs. Squire, Miss Waller, Mr. Chisholm, and Mr. Hebditch. H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris, have signified their intention of being present at the concert.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 15th February, 1891.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·926
Temperature of the Air	75·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·0
Dew Point	60·8
Relative humidity of Air	·608
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	63·5
General Directions of Wind*	N, NNE, ENE, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	280

*From midnight to midnight.

THE ZOROASTRIAN DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

A MEETING of members and subscribers to the Zoroastrian Death Benefit Fund was held at Allbless Baug on Sunday afternoon last, under the presidency of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit. About four hundred subscribers were present, among them being four or five Parsee ladies, as well as the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, Dr. Meherjibhoy Setna, Dr. Framjee Shapurjee, Dr. Cowasjee Eduljee Dadachanjee, Dr. Heerjeebhoy J. Appoo, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. N. R. Ranina, J. C. Cama, Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistree, K. N. Servai, Rustomjee C. Zaboolee, Rustomjee Merwanjee Master, Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, Ardasir Sorabjee Dustoor Camdin, Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, Eduljee Kersasji Antia, &c.

The report of the managing committee for the past year, which had been circulated among the members, was taken as read.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, enlarged upon the usefulness of the work done by the committee during the year and upon the advantages resulting from the establishment of the fund. After passing in review all the principal points touched upon in the report, the chairman recommended all those present to advise their friends and acquaintances to avail themselves of the second similar fund that had been established among the Parsees.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, the report was adopted, and the accounts for the past year were approved.

On the motion of Dr. Heerjeebhoy Jamsetjee Appoo, seconded by Mr. Dhunjeeshah Merwanjee Karaka, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, Messrs. K. N. Servai, J. C. Cama, and Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistree, who retired by rotation, were re-elected members of the managing committee.

On the motion of Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Bankers, Messrs. Bapujee Pestonjee Wadia and Sorabjee Framjee Maddon were elected auditors for the ensuing year.

The chairman proposed, seconded by Mr. J. C. Cama, that the draft of alterations made by the managing committee in the rules and regulations of the fund be adopted by the meeting.

Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Master proposed as an amendment that the fees for a medical examination as proposed in the draft be reduced from five to three rupees for the first class, and from three to two rupees the second class.

Mr. Dadabhoy Dorabjee Master proposed as another amendment that the fees of applicants, rejected on a medical examination, should be repaid to them. Another amendment was proposed by Mr. Nusserwanjee Burjorjee Desai, who was of opinion that the clause in the draft for the levy of fees for a medical examination should be altogether eliminated, as poor persons could not afford to pay such fees in addition to the entrance fees.

In support of the original proposition, Mr. D. R. Chichgar, Mr. J. C. Cama, and Mr. N. R. Ranina explained that the matter had been fully considered by the managing committee, who were of opinion that without the payment of the proposed fees no strictly reliable medical examination of applicants for participation in the benefits of the fund could be secured. The subject had been thoroughly discussed by the committee ; and the levy of the proposed fees was deemed absolutely necessary.

On a division, the three amendments were successively lost ; and the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

Dr. Ruttonbai Malabarwalla proposed a vote of thanks to the managing committee for the very satisfactory results of their labours, upon which they were to be congratulated. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Eduljee Antia, and carried by acclamation.

Thanks were also voted to the working committee, to the trustees of the Allbless Baug, to the energetic honorary secretary, Dr. Cowasjee Eduljee Dadachanji, and to the chairman ; and the proceedings then terminated.

THE CHIN COUNTRY.

A FORT WHITE telegram of Thursday's date says :—We are just starting for Tungzong from here and hope to reach it in two days. Of our force 100 each of the 39th Guarhwalis and 2-4th Gurkhas and 50 of the Madras Pioneers accompany us, whilst 100 men remain behind to guard Tiddim, who will be left in charge of a native officer. At Tungzong we shall wait three or four days to explore the country and settle up the Kanhows. Captain Rundall intends then to advance on Mevelpi. With us proceed a detachment of No. 2 British Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, which arrived here under Lieutenant Persse on the 8th. The camp at Walawun has been evacuated, the last of the garrison there coming on to join us yesterday. As regards the position the Kanhows will take up towards us no certain information can be gathered, but it seems that they have determined on burning their villages and only attacking us from ambuscades along the line of march. But though intending no concerted resistance they are reported to have built stockades along the road we shall take to Tungzong. Hautchinkup, their head chief, and other influential men came in a couple of days ago to interview Captain Rundall and enquire on what terms their submission would be accepted. It is not known yet whether they will submit and pay the heavy fine demanded, and fulfil the other conditions, or whether they will burn their own villages and run away ; but since the interview Hautchinkup's house at Tungzong has been accidentally burnt down. And he is said to be quite indifferent now as to what happens, and has made up his mind to fly to the Munipore district ; in which case it is hoped the column co-operating with us under the Manipore Political Agent will drive him out. The other column co-operating with us has meanwhile collected at Auktaung under Captain Presgrave, of the 12th Burma Infantry, but their date of starting is not yet fixed, depending partly as it does on our movements from Tungzong and partly on their obtaining sufficient local transport. Various reports are afloat concerning the Nwegals. First they were going to attack Fort White, and later that they intend to come in, but lest the former report should prove true Captain Rundall has ordered the garrison there to be reinforced by 50 men of the 4th Madras Pioneers from No. 5 Stockade as a temporary measure.

A telegram from Rangoon on Friday says Mr. Daniell reports that since the arrival of the column sent with him against Kahon, five Kachin villages have been attacked and destroyed. Kahon himself was wounded and seventeen of his followers killed. Sam Pon, lieutenant of Nga Kyaw, and five followers have also been killed. Our casualties are one Private (Devon) and one Gurkha killed, and one military policeman wounded. The troops will hold Kyntha and Kahon till the end of March ; meanwhile the pacification of the other circle is being proceeded with.

The Chief called Kahon by Mr. Daniell is named Kachin Tashion, after his village, which lies forty miles north-east from Momeik.

MY "TALL HAT."

The edict had gone forth, and the "tall hat"
Was order of the day.

I had one, but its years and mine
Were fewer once than now.
Lincoln and Bennett's own ! thy shine
Is dimmed, and wrinkled is my brow.

My wife, good thrifty soul, said "it would do."
I was not half so sure.
Inspection must determine
Whether the rat, cock-roach, white ant and other [vermin,
Had spared my hat.

The box was opened ; 'twas as the unsealing
Sarcophagus of Pharaoh, a revealing
Of ages past. There lay my hat,
Silent and ancient—no denying that

Oft we had sauntered down Pall Mall together,
And if perchance it suffered from the weather,
A pressing with flat-irons and what not
Restored the beauty to my chimney-pot.
"Coms forth once more, old friend, for dazzling beauty
Gathers to-day, and you must do your duty."
We went—the hat and beauty met,
Like Lawrence brave, it "tried to do its duty."
Its form was gaunt, its hue was brown,
A little seedy at the crown.
Raised by its venerable brim, ah see!

The brim grew crooked, miserable me!
The twisted brim looked dissolute, abandoned quite,
As if its wearer wandered late at night,
And twinkles, laughing out of many an eye,
Said, plain as looks could speak, "an awful guy"
A young C.S., in latest fashion "quite the thing you know,
Said by his manner "Mine is *comme il faut*,"
And soldiers gay in fine array,
O'erwhelmed me in dismay—
I came away.

The home return from that bright garden scene
Was not a triumph. Pull of wrath and spleen
I turned on her who said that "it would do,"

Too late she found it wouldn't.
She gently soothed my ruffled mind,
With words so tender, smooth and kind,
Then with a roguish twinkle said :—
"Cheer up my dear old lad,
'Twas you were right, and I was wrong,
That hat's 'shocking bad.'"—*Madras Mail.*

CRICKET.

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. VS. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE C. C.

A MATCH was played on the Esplanade on Sunday between the John Bright and the Elphinstone Cricket Clubs. The match was noteworthy from the fact that the Clubs have not met for about five years. Some of the best players were absent from both sides, and the Brights were rendered particularly weak in bowling by the loss of Mr. R. E. Mody, still the Brights played well. Mr. Wadia did well with "the leather," taking 5 wickets. Messrs. Gagrat, Ayrton, Patel, B. Bode, and Khambatta played well with 36, 18, 11, 11, and 8 runs to their respective names. Gagrat's display was splendid, and his 36 runs were a valuable gain to

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DIRECT from the Mines.—The Best Collection of Diamonds, of all sizes, and of the Greatest Brilliancy, just received. Rings made to order in three days. Prices exceptionally low.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—J EHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

NOTICE.—THE PROPRIETOR, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, begs to notify to the Public that he has CLOSED his present Hotel at Lanowli in Mr. ROBERT FREDERICK'S BUNGALOW, and WILL OPEN a new Hotel at KHANDALLA, (which is popularly considered to be a Better and Healthier Place than Lanowli) shortly.

DOG-CART for SALE. A very Comfortable CART, and in very good order. Price Rs. 225. Can be seen at STEPHENS, Girgaum.

WHITE SERGE AND CRICKETING FLANNEL.—The Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, have now on hand a quantity of the above for sale in short lengths as required. Samples free by return of Post.

FOR Ringworm, Eczema, Itch, and other Skin Diseases nothing comes up to MOTIVALA'S RINGWORM POWDER from one to three applications whereof generally suffice. For particulars and testimonials of cures see handbills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price per ½ oz. phial 4annas.

A YOUNG LADY desires an ENGAGEMENT as COMPANION to a LADY, or as RESIDENT GOVERNESS in an European or Parsi Family. Letters to "M," care of this Office.

ON VIEW, at Gowalia Tank Road, Mr. W. S. THRETFALL'S Valuable Furniture, Piano, Chubb's Safe, TO BE SOLD, on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisine. Rates moderate.

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam-Launch "VICTORIA," runs frequently to the Island. Fare Rs. 5, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN NURSE to take charge of an Infant on the Voyage to England about the end of March. Free passage will be given in return. Apply to "L," care of this Paper.

CORRESPONDENCE CLERKS, WANTED good, quick, and clear hand-writing indispensible. Apply Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday by letter stating Salary to "C. C," care of this Office.

WANTED, an experienced PARSI GRADUATE. The salary of Rs. 250 per Mensem. Apply to "M.," care of this Paper.

BREAKFASTS AND TIFFINS.—Tea, Coffee and Ices, Mutton Patties, &c., at PEARSE'S, the Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—A large number of thoroughly good well seasoned Instruments lately returned from Hire, selling at reduced Prices.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROS.HAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER cures CONSUMPTION and all GERM Diseases PERMANENTLY by killing the BACILLI Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets sent free—Sole Depot, 26, Medows Street, Fort.

G. O. H. W. is BARNBURLY REQUESTED to SEND ADDRESS. Urgent.—M. A. J. R.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Wonderland School of Art Compound. Native Designs and Shapes, suitable for Presents; very moderate Prices.

FOR SALE.—BALING PRESS with Hydraulic Pumps, &c., complete, by Dobson and Barlow Bolton. Apply for Particulars and Price to MANAGER Bone and Cotton Cleaning Mills, Thanna.

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SURGICAL, MEDICAL and MONTHLY NURSES are available on application to the SISTER SUPERIOR, at the European General Hospital, from whom all information may be obtained.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

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JUST RECEIVED FEW BIJOU ORCHESTRANE ORGANS with 4 music rolls and case complete, Rs. 160.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35, Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to lock, Rs. 5 extra.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 3. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c. Apply "P.," care of this Office.

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THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

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EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

THE SANITARY SUPPLY COMPANY.

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60, KHUMBALLA HILL,
Near Messrs. Kemp and Co.

THE ENGLISH DAIRY MACHINES of the latest improvement are now working at the above place and the most pure, fresh, and excellent products can safely be depended upon to be had there early Morning and Evening daily at the following prices:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
MILK	Per seer	0	2	6
BUTTER	Per ½ lb.	0	5	0
Do.	Per 2 oz.	0	2	6
CREAM	Per lb.	0	9	0
CREAM CHEESE	Per lb.	1	8	0
SEPARATED MILK, being free from fatty matter, is easily digestible, and very nutritious	Per seer	0	1	0
MALABI or DAHI	Per lb.	0	10	0
SHIKHAND sweet, spiced with SHELLED PISTACHIONUT	Per lb.	0	7	0

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE MANAGER.

N.B.—To regular monthly Customers will be sold Milk at 2 annas per Seer and Butter at Re. 1-2 per lb., or Annas 4½ per ½ lb. and they are requested to send for their supplies as early as possible in the Morning.

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SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,

7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1 16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2 13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel) 15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds) 16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws) 13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HAND-BOOK

OF

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index." To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN TRADE OF WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee for the estate and effects of Mr. E. I. Brandon, an insolvent, who lately carried on business under the name and firm of Brandon and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1-30 p. m., at the Esplanade Road, near the National Bank's Building, the valuable stock-in-trade, consisting of gold and silver watches, clocks, time-pieces, card cases, gold and silver jewellery, wedding and birthday presentation articles, rings, lockets, chains, bangles, plated-ware, show cases, office table, chairs, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, February 17, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16.

THE only changes advised by Reuter's commercial and financial telegrams of Saturday were noticed in our report under that evening's date, and no fresh news is since to hand by the same medium.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	6,62,737
,, ,, Branches	Inc.	,,	2,22,851
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	65,05,120
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	70,043
Loans	Dec.	,,	2,44,410
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	6,11,171
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	1,64,317
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	62,69,722

The Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued this afternoon, bears out the indications of some increase in the demand for Money, which had been disclosed by the few previous returns, in the large falling off in the Cash Balance of some 62¾ lakhs during the week covered by the return, making the Balance stand at about 451 lakhs. It will be noticed from the figures which we give above for comparison that it is in the item of Private Deposits that the principal movement has taken place, the decrease under that head having been over 65 lakhs; but there had also been a sensible increase in Bills Discounted, and though, on the other hand, Loans had somewhat decreased, the net expansion in trade requirements since the previous Saturday is represented by nearly 68¼ lakhs, the Balance having been helped by a material increase in Government Deposits.

COTTON.—There has been less doing in this market to-day, only a moderate demand having been experienced either from the Mills or exporters, and the feeling has been quiet at previous rates. Local spinners have taken 2,925 bales, of which 1,100 were Julgaum, at Rs. 162½ to 3½; the balance being made up of 200 Nugger, at Rs. 176; 150 Khangaum, at Rs. 173-5; 125 Broach, at Rs. 194-209½; 100 Pachora, at Rs. 160½; 100 Mowa, at Rs. 186½; 75 Dhulia, at Rs. 152½; 75 Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 189; 50 Barsee, at Rs. 192½; and 50 Baroda Ginned, at Rs. 183 per candy; and the purchases for export have been 500 Bengals, at Rs. 150-60; 150 Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 187¾; 150 Dhulia, at Rs. 155; and 100 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 163 per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been a firmer feeling in this market to-day; but transactions have continued to be on only a moderate scale, and prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS have not been in much request by shippers, a moderate business only having been done, but the tone of the market has been steady, and previous rates are repeated for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	13,850	bales.
Wheat	21,564	cwt.
Linseed	14,732	,,
Rapeseed	2,641	,,
Gingelly	11,303	,,
Groundnuts	6,127	,,

FREIGHTS are quieter, but we make no change in rates, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE.—Saturday's closing rates of 1s. 5½d. to 7-16d. for Bank Demand and 1s. 5 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits were first quoted this morning with an easy feeling, and the market has been very quiet all day, and closed weak, at a decline of 1-16d. from the opening rates. A few Credits were placed at 1s. 5⅝d. for this month's delivery; and some Bank Demand Paper at 1s. 5 7-16d. for February, and 1s. 5 9-16d. for May, closing forward rates being 1s. 5½d. for Bank Demand for March-April; and 1s. 5 11-16d. for Credits for March, and 1s. 5¾d. for April, with ready rates as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 7-16d.	per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5½d.	,,	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 9-16d.	,,	
Credits do.	1·35½	,,	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at Saturday's final quotations, but with little doing either for Money or Account. Early business in Fours was reported at 103¾ for the next settlement; and closing rates were 103 15-16 for Fours for cash, 103¾ for the 2nd March settlement, and 103 7-16 for the April account. 100½ to ¾, nominal, is quoted for the other denomination.

SHARES have been neglected, but quotations are generally unaltered in a quiet but fairly steady market.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of th Bank of Bombay for the week ending 14th February as compared with the statement of the 7th February 1891 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 7. Rs.	Feb. 14. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,50,000	33,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,16,083	53,79,720
Do. do. at Branches	26,61,488	28,84,339
Other Deposits	6,30,21,495	5,65,16,375
Post Bills	3,617	4,729
Cash Credits, undrawn	14,44,337	13,71,626
	Rs. 8,51,97,920	7,95,06,789
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	88,02,643	88,72,691
Cash Credits on do. do.	36,25,885	37,42,630
Loans do. do.	32,54,232	30,09,932
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,309	2,765
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,72,34,163	1,78,45,339
Stamps, &c.	24,492	24,680
Dead Stock Rs. 6,76,992		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000		
	3,91,992	3,91,992
Bullion	2,23,342	23,918
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,72,673	4,36,990
Cash and Currency Notes	5,13,65,684	4,50,95,962
	Rs. 8,51,97,92	7,95,06,789

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

For Dismissal.

6-91—Thakurdas, D and C—Aralapa bin Gungapa vs Karbashapa Nagapa and another—Pestonji and K. Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

620-90—Balkrishna, V N K—Poonamchund Sawa and others vs Bohra Hassonbhai Esmailji.

649-90—Cursetji and B—Natha Kerra and others vs Marathi Dewji Ramji Jadow.

701-90—In person—Lakhmussey Nuppoo and others vs Dewraj Korsey and others.

718-90—Payne, G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Rampurtab Samrutroy and another—Roughton & B. Postponed Long Causes.

582-90—Bicknell and M—Benepersad Beharilal and another vs Marwari Chundaji Khushal and others—Wadia and G—Part heard.

585-90—Craigie L and O—Thucker Cullianjee Nanjee vs Narrondas Lavjee and others—In person. Part heard.

599-90—Khunderao M—Jairam Boga and others vs Adumjee Peerbhai—Conroy and B.

296-90—Wadia and G—C P Quiny vs Narayen Hiraji—M H Khan.

159-88—Payne, G and S—Shaik Abdool Aziz bin Mazi vs Jamadar Goolab bin Nussar—Crawford, B B and B.

333-90—Tyabji and D—Tarachundas Luckmidas vs Girdharsing Nundram—Macfarlane, E and H.

600-90—In person—a pauper—Rambin Luxuman Tale vs. Yenkappa Morarji Ghodker and others—In person.

408-89—Shamrao P—Mayabhai Premabhai and another vs Lakhmidas Khimji—Little, S F and N.

09-90—In person—Mir Yakubali Mir Mahabeali vs Shri Mohandas Vulubhdas.—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

262-90—Bicknell and M—Purshotam Parkhunand and others vs Narayen Bapoo Suleskar and others—Chitnis, M and M.—Part heard.

602-89—D S Garud—Kanyalal Harimal and another vs Rampertab Ramrutton—Payne, G and S.

588-90—Conroy and B—Motivahoo vs Premavahoo and another—Craigie, L and O, and A F Unwalla.

165-90—Little S F and N—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs Joshi Bhimjee Hurriram and others—Mansuklal D and J

413-90—Chitnis M and M—Mungaldas Purmanundas vs Tribhowandas Nursidas and others—Crawford B B and B

515-90—In person—Bhugwandas Ramjee vs Dagdu Esmi—soo person.

325-90—Payne G and S—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Kamati Sayanee Sayboo—M H Khan.

309-90—In person—Dawood Durvesh Ghanchi vs Vulubdas Purshotumdas—Little S F and N.

363-90—J C Cama—Currimjee Moosajee vs Abdoolally Moosajee—Wadia and G

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th February, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	16	2	13 p.	m. ...	35
Suez	16	2	43 p.	m. ...	19

The Bombay Gazette

. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1891.

MR. GOSCHEN'S scheme for the creation of a secondary gold reserve has been freely criticised at home, and not everywhere in a friendly spirit. The bimetallists are no doubt resenting the unnecessarily dogmatic way in which he declared bimetallism to be an impossibility. His argument is that the Bank of England, having a considerably smaller stock of gold than the Bank of France or the Bank of Germany, is still able to serve as the financial centre of the world, doing this exclusively on a gold basis, and that there should therefore be no moving from the firm rock of monometallism. We may be sure that justice has been done to the argument long before this. It is open to the answer that it ignores the essential principle of the bimetallic system—namely, the interchangeability of the two metals at a conventional ratio. Let it once be assumed that the great money-making nations have made the bimetallic compact, and the absolute preference for gold which lies at the root of Mr. Goschen's argument disappears. We have heard something of the "superstition" of bimetallism; is there not a trace of superstition in this unquestioning acceptance of gold as the only basis on which in all time the business of the world can be conducted? However, it was not with this aspect of the question that City opinion in the first instance was most concerned. Mr. Goschen's account of the November crisis must have been of more immediate interest, and the first impression that this part of the speech makes upon those who read it must be that the Chanceller of the Exchequer would have done no injustice to the subject if he had described the past and all the dangerous potencies that lurked in it with a little judicious restraint. Nowhere has the gravity of the crisis been underestimated. The liabilities were indeed, as Mr. Goschen says, gigantic, and the interests at stake far beyond individual fortunes or the fortune of any class. But there is something of the ring of *ex post facto* panic in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's warning that the deposition of London as the banking centre of the universe was within range of possibility in those dark days. There is no advantage in raising the question how far this is a correct estimate of the crisis through which the City has lately passed. But there is an obvious disadvantage in suggesting to our neighbours that the hitherto unassailed and unassailable position of London as a financial centre has been in jeopardy. We should be surprised if the City, on calmly deliberating over what is destined to prove a very memorable speech, has not come to the conclusion that this part of it was a little too rhetorical. Mr. Goschen would doubtless plead that he desired to make an impression upon public opinion. It is always difficult to persuade the public to take an interest in banking and currency questions, and the language of picturesque alarm comes in usefully to a statesman, who having a scheme of bank reform to introduce, is anxious to prove that the reasons for it are serious.

When Mr. Goschen left the November crisis on one side he entered upon ground that must have been familiar to at all events the banking part of his audience. The question what amount of cash reserve a bank should have against its liabilities has been as thoroughly discussed as any in banking literature, and there is room for the widest difference of opinion upon it. The qualitative as well as the quantitative part of the problem has to be considered—for example, the greater or less likelihood of particular classes of deposits being withdrawn—and the more the subject is gone into the more clear is it that no standard applicable to banking of all kinds and under all circumstances can be laid down. The ratio of cash to liabilities, which Mr. Goschen seems to think is injudiciously low, is certainly much lower in England than it is in the Continent and the United States. Nineteen years ago, when it was 11·2 per cent., the ratio in the National Banks of the United States was 12·3; in France it was 25 per cent., while in Germany it was as high as 47. In England the ratio rose in the interval, for Mr. Goschen gives it at 12·9 in 1879, but it subsequently fell off very largely, until in 1889 the ratio—taking the average of the Bank of England and the Joint Stock Banks—was only 10·3. One bank indeed, with liabilities of nine millions had less than £600,000 reserve, or six per cent. of the liabilities. It is not clear what Mr. Goschen had in view in this part of his speech. Evidently he regarded this large relative reduction in the balances of the Joint Stock Banks as an evil that calls for a remedy. But we cannot, even in reading between the lines, see in it much more than a reiteration of familiar cautions against concentrating the defence in time of danger upon the solitary citadel, the Bank of England. It reads in fact very much like what we have often heard before of the dangers and disadvantages of a single reserve. But was it hence, precisely, that the mischief came which threatened such dire consequences in November and December? Everyone knows who the sinners were, and what form their sin assumed. Mr. Goschen is the first to suggest that a crisis which all the world knows was brought about by the injudicious dealing of the Barings in Argentines might have been averted if the Joint Stock Banks, as a whole, had had a clearer conception of the right ratio that there should be between reserve and liabilities. A more frequent publication of the returns of these banks is the only practical measure which the Chancellor of the Exchequer suggests for remedying matters. Doubtless there would be no objection on their part to a weekly publication of their returns, similar to those published by the Bank of England and by the Presidency Banks in India. Mr. Bagehot tells of an old banker, who once told him that he had voted against the publication of the bank account, fearing that it would frighten people. But he added that he was wrong, for it had given the public a greater sense of security than any measure that had been taken for years. The public, nevertheless, will still look to the Bank of England return as the one barometer that it is important to watch. There may be grave disadvantage in the habit of looking to the Bank of England as an earthly Providence, and to the Government, with the always suspensable Bank Act of 1844 in their hands, as a heavenly one. But it is almost part of the nature of an Englishman to do this, and a weekly publication of the Joint Stock Bank returns will not, we suspect, greatly affect it.

Mr. Goschen's remedies are intelligible so far as the form of them is concerned, but he is silent concerning their dimensions, and it is exceedingly difficult to estimate what their potency will be. An issue of one-pound notes, against gold which is not to leave the country, and of ten shilling notes against silver are so far the only revealed features in his place. A stock of gold will be built up by the first device, which would be held in reserve against the time of emergency. But Mr. Goschen gives no hint as to the amount of the issue he proposes. This question is apparently being discussed between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Bank of England. In unfolding that part of his scheme he was careful to repudiate with appropriate energy all thought of "inflationist" doctrine. "I cannot tell you the importance which I attach to a thorough understanding of this principle by the people at large," he said, when explaining, in the light of Gresham's law, how a mere increase of the note issue would drive gold out of the country, and aggravate the evils which it was meant to cure. Whatever may be thought of Mr. Goschen's speech from other points of view it is gratifying to find in it a cordial desire to teach sound doctrine to the people upon the particular aspect of the problem on which in America either the public intelligence or the private conscience has been seriously led astray. The view that more notes necessarily mean more money met with the treatment that it deserved at the hands of a financier whose presence at the Exchequer is at all events a guarantee that if this subject is dealt with it will be dealt with honestly and intelligently. The ten shilling silver notes would be sure of popularity if habit were not stronger than considerations of convenience. They will be of great service in the paying of wages, for one thing. But the public are often more fastidious than practical in these matters, and it is quite uncertain whether the ten shilling note will take when it is introduced. Meantime the public have good reason for saying that Mr. Goschen has scarcely succeeded in establishing a very obvious and logical relationship between the great danger which the City has happily passed through, and the remedies and safeguards which he proposes. The consciousness of the gold reserve which he proposes to build up would be as much of an incentive to recklessness on the part of the Joint Stock Banks as, according to Mr. Goschen, the consciousness of the existing reserve and other potential reliefs of the Bank Charter Act now is. It is difficult, too, to see wherein the plan provides facilities for the co-operation between the Joint Stock Banks and the Bank of England which Mr. Goschen holds to be necessary. Even when these things have been added to the English banking system there will still be room for the Barings or their imitators to deal recklessly. Under the circumstances it seems likely that the scheme will be examined at home less as a measure of protection against possible crises in the future, than as a simple measure of currency convenience.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to us from London on the day the mail left, mentions that it was a subject of remark that Lord Salisbury and Lord Derby had been at much pains to point out that Mr. Chamberlain was over-hasty in concluding that the great political schism was ended by the Parnell *fiasco*, and that the Liberal Party would abandon its shibboleth and cry peccavi. The Prime Minister was very emphatic in repudiating this comforting doctrine, and Lord Derby told his audience "Don't believe that!" Correspondents wrote to Lord Hartington to ask him whether Dissentient Liberals are to believe Mr. Chamberlain, who says that the peril is over, or the two noble Lords who say that it is by no means past, and can only be met by unsleeping vigilance and unremitting effort. His reply is in substance that Mr. Chamberlain and those who contradict him are equally in the right; the danger that the Liberal Party might succeed in carrying out their programme is at an end, but for party purposes they will still keep it in the forefront and endeavour to carry it out. This reply skilfully evades the difficulty of reconciling the two views of the situation, but it does not explain the divergence of opinion. The wish was father to the thought in each case. The truth is that Lord Salisbury and Lord Derby do not see eye to eye with Mr. Chamberlain in this matter. If the schism in the Liberal Party were ended by a recognition on the part of the larger half of it that he and the minority were in the right, and that Mr. Gladstone and the lieutenants acting with him had taken a false step which it was necessary to retrace, Mr. Chamberlain would at once become the most effective force in that Party, and might aspire to the Premiership if Lord Hartington were called to the Upper House by the demise of the head of his family. The reunion of the Liberal Party has no terrors for him; rather the contrary. But it is far otherwise with Lord Salisbury. If the great bulk of the Liberals were to abjure Gladstonian error, the Conservatives sitting on the Ministerial side of the House would see in front of them a united Opposition, no section of which would any longer have motive or excuse for supporting the Government against its own side. During the last four years the Liberal Unionists have sat on the Opposition Benches while supporting the Ministry, but officially and ostensibly they are still part of the Opposition; the votes given to keep the Conservatives in office were given—the constituencies were constantly reminded—because of the aberration of some of their colleagues on one question, and on one question only. That question being—*ex-hypothesi*—dead as Queen Anne, and for ever buried, all Liberals would, of course, vote and act together as of old. What then would be the position of the Ministry? Lord Salisbury would be in a minority; the position would be untenable. The Conservatives would have to change places with the Liberals, who, having the majority, must inevitably obtain the prize of office. This Pyrrhic victory would destroy the successful party and give the spoils to

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—Jan 21, at Clarendon-crescent, Edinburgh, wife of J C Brown, I C S, of a daughter.

O'DONNELL—Jan 24, at Kingston, wife of Capt G B O'Donnell, Bombay S C, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BIRD—BIGGS—Jan 28, at Christ Church, Clifton, near Bristol, by the Rev G Hesketh Bigge, M A, Vicar of Ettington, Stratford-on-Avon, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev T G L Blackwood Price, M A, senior curate of the parish, Edward Charles Bird, of the Indian Government Telegraphs (retired), eldest son of Edward Wheler Bird, late Madras Civil Service, of Tyndalls Park, Clifton, Bristol, to Annie Elizabeth, third daughter of Colonel Thomas Briggs, R A, of 40, Cornwallis-crescent, Clifton.

DEATHS.

BYRNE—Jan 24, at Forest-hill, Kent, Annie, widow of C F Byrne, of Calcutta.

COLLETT—Jan 28, at Highclere, Torquay, Charles Collett, late of the H E I C S, Madras, and formerly a judge of the High Court of Madras, aged 64.

ELIOTT—Jan 26, at Westbourne-park, Rykie Sophia, wife of late Edward Frederick Eliott, Madras, C S.

FFOLLIOTT—Jan 24, at Mentone, Rev W Ffolliott, Assist Chaplain, St John's, Mentone, son of late Francis Ffolliott, M D, F R S I. He was the lineal descendant of John, Baron Ffolliott, who came to England with William the Conqueror, and he claimed to represent the eldest branch of that nobleman's descendants, aged 40.

GREEN—Jan 24, at Ormleigh, Mowbray-road, Upper-Norwood, E A Green, late Maj-Gen Bombay S C.

JONES—Jan 25, John Wigham Jones, son of late Capt J W Jones, Madras Staff Corps.

MACNAGHTEN—Jan 27, at St Moritz, Engadine, Jane Maria, wife of late Elliot Macnaghten, of the Bengal Civil Service.

PHILLIPS—Jan 24, at Hampstead, Lieut-Gen G R Phillips, 3rd Lt Cavalry, Madras Army.

WARING—Jan 22, at Clifton-gardens, W Surg Maj (retired) E J Waring, M D, F R C P, F R C S, C I E, late Indian Medical Service, Madras, aged 71.

THE new chairman of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce takes good care that the world shall not think too highly of Calcutta as a port. It was bad enough that the report of the Commissioners for last year should have had to confess to the grounding of thirty-nine steamers in the Hughly and five collisions. But Mr. Mackay's speech at the annual meeting of the Chamber this week seemed to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The man Saddler, arrested on suspicion of having murdered the woman in Whitechapel, admits knowing the deceased and having quarrelled with her but tells a story, partially confirmed, which shows his innocence of the murder.

LEAVE TO HIGH OFFICIALS IN INDIA.

The high Indian officials specified in the Bill introduced by Lord Cross to allow them to come home on certain occasions without vacating their posts, are the Viceroy, the Governors of the three Presidencies and Members of their Councils, the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, he North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, and he Commanders-in-Chief of India, Madras, and Bombay.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The Bombay Mails of the 31st ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

DEATH OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL AUCHINLECK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 16.

Brigadier-General Auchinleck succumbed to the illness he has been suffering from on Saturday.

A NEW DUFFERIN HOSPITAL.

At Umballa the Lieutenant-Governor opened the new Dufferin Hospital at 5 p.m., in the presence of a large number of officials and European and Native residents of the station. The Hospital is admirably fitted with English iron bedsteads, and spring matteresses being provided for all the wards; some of which are occupied by Eurasians as well as Natives.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 16.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief in India, accompanied by Major General Galbraith, C.B., Adjutant General in India, Major General Sir J. Browne, K.C.B., Quarter-Master-General in India, Brigadier-General C. E. Nairne, C.B., Inspector General of Artillery in India, Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Military Secretary, Major Travers, A.-D.-C., Capt. Ricketts, A.-D.-C., and two native Aides-de-Camp, arrived at 10 o'clock this morning by special train from Secunderabad, and halted here for the day on his way to Bombay. The arrival was, at his Excellency's request, strictly private, not even a salute being fired. The special was shunted on to a siding and his Excellency breakfasted in his own saloon. Sir Frederick drove about to one or two places in the station in hack gharries, and returned to the station for tiffin. He will sleep in his saloon to-night, and the special will leave here for Bombay at 6 a.m. to-morrow, a halt of two hours being made at Khandalla on the way up.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JULGAON, FEB. 16.

At a large open-air public meeting, presided over by Rao Saheb Naro Dakdeo, vakil, this evening, it was resolved to send a telegram to the Viceroy, praying that the Protected Age Bill be dropped.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia arrived here this evening.

SUEZ, FEB. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 14.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here this evening.

PORT SAID, FEB. 14.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, FEB. 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Canton (extra), arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Gwalior left here for Bombay this afternoon.

FEB. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Nizam, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat.

Surats firmer.

Good Dhollerah ..... 3 15-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.. 1s. 5¼d.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR last evening performed the ceremony of opening the new Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Gymnastic Institution, and at the same meeting Lady Harris distributed the prizes to the successful students attending the institution. On their arrival his Excellency and Lady Harris were conducted to a dais under a spacious mandap, and the proceedings opened with Mr. K. R. Kama, chairman of the committee, reading a report of the rise and progress of the institution. After an exhibition of athletic exercises Lady Harris distributed the prizes. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit then requested H. E. the Governor to open the door of the building, which he did with a silver key. His Excellency then addressed the assembly pointing out the benefits of physical training, and referring to the assistance Government meant giving to promote athletics in the Presidency. It would be an unwise Government, he said, that disregarded the physical as well as the mental training of its youth; and he could lay claim to the fact of Bombay Government had been doing its best to extend the interest taken in athletics. He hoped, however, no one would think, because he took an interest in athletic sports, there had been any sudden movement in this direction. On the contrary, he was only carrying out what his predecessor was carrying out. Gymnastic institutions were of course no use without competent trained instructors, and therefore he thought Government was justified in doubling their grant in order that properly trained instructors could be employed. Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., moved a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor, and as their Excellencies departed they were lustily cheered by the boys of the institution. A full report of the proceedings will appear in to-morrow's issue.

MESSRS. MERRYWEATHER and Sons, of London, have recently constructed two powerful double cylinder steam fire-engines of their renowned "Greenwich" pattern, to the order of the India Office, one of which is intended for the protection of the Viceregal Lodge at Simla, and the other for the Government Factory at Fategarh. Several other Government buildings are provided with steam fire-engines, such as the Kidderpore Dockyard and the Dum Dum small Arms Factory.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 30.

MR. BRADLAUGH, after remaining in a more or less unconscious condition for a week, passed away quite peacefully at half-past six this morning. I see that in one of this evening's papers congestion of the lungs is given as the cause of his death. This is incorrect. As I mentioned last week, his fatal illness was due to cardiac asthma, attended with serious complications. For instance, on Sunday one of the veins of the brain burst, and caused temporary paralysis of the left side. The circumstances surrounding Mr. Bradlaugh's last days are decidedly pathetic. Three days ago the House of Commons, with practical unanimity, decided to expunge the vote of June 22, 1880 refusing to allow Mr. Bradlaugh to take the oath. When we compare what was said on Wednesday by such men as Sir Stafford Northcote, the son of the man who headed the resistance to Mr. Bradlaugh's claims ten years ago, and by that fine old Tory, Sir Walter Barttelot, we see at once how completely the junior member for Northampton had lived down the hatred—no milder term can be applied—which he formerly inspired. When Sir Stafford Northcote said, "I shall endeavour to speak in the spirit in which the late Lord Iddesleigh would have spoken were he now here," an impressive stillness came over the entire assembly. One was reminded of an event which occurred upon the eve of the death of John Bright, when Lord Randolph, who had once so bitterly attacked him, paid, amidst breathless silence, a tribute of praise to that distinguished man. Such incidents do good to those who are privileged to witness them, for they show us that human sympathy is deeper and stronger than mere party differences. Equally affecting were the few simple words uttered by Sir Walter Barttelot. "The conduct and the character of Mr. Bradlaugh since he has been in the House," remarked the hon. baronet, "have been such that whatever our political opinions may be, we cannot help admiring the straightforwardness he exhibited in the discharge of his duties as a member. A generous feeling," he went on to say, "has prevailed towards Mr. Bradlaugh, and I hope it will continue to prevail when the House learns the circumstances in which the hon. member is now placed. God grant that the junior member for Northampton may recover; but whatever happens, hon. members will feel that by accepting this motion they have done a generous act towards a man who has endeavoured to do his duty." What is particularly pathetic is that poor Mr. Bradlaugh could not be cheered in the closing moments of his stormy life by this peaceful message from an assembly whose predecessors had ignominiously expelled him from their presence. Apart from this he must be considered fortunate in the hour of his departure. He had outlived his unpopularity among the classes who formerly execrated him; he had made a great reputation for himself as a laborious and honest politician; and as a high functionary of the India Office observed to me the other day, he has made people think about our great responsibilities in the East, although he did not always convert us to his views. Had his life been spared he would have been obliged to pursue *la lutte pour la vie*—and it must not be forgotten that he had nothing besides what he carried by his lectures and with his pen—with an enfeebled constitution. He might have become a member of the next Liberal Government, but every day, owing to his individualistic opinions, and the spread of Socialistic ideas among the working classes, he was more and more losing his hold over the masses whose battles he fought so bravely in the past, and by whom he once was idolized. I believe that to his intimate acquaintances he had even expressed some doubts whether he would be able to retain his seat for Northampton. To have failed to secure his election for a constituency which had in years gone by stuck to him with such touching fidelity, would have broken his heart. At all events, the danger of that catastrophe has been spared to him. With regard to the prospects of his attaining ministerial rank, there is a story going about that on the occasion of one of Mr. Bradlaugh's finest oratorical efforts in the House, Mr. Gladstone turned to one of his colleagues, Sir William Harcourt, and said "We must have him in our next Ministry." I also hear on authority, which is not open to any sort of doubt, that Mr. Bradlaugh was sounded as to his willingness or otherwise to accept office when the Liberals came into power again. He was, if I am correctly informed, considering the question when he was stricken with his fatal illness. It is sad to learn that if he could have wintered in the Riviera or in some other temperate clime, he might still be alive. His medical attendant and friend, Dr. Ramskill, it appears told Mr. Bradlaugh just before the foggy season set in that he would run a risk if he remained in London. I shall probably not be wrong in attributing Mr. Bradlaugh's inability to act upon his doctor's advice to *res angusta domi*. His pride prevented him from taking into his confidence those who would have felt pleasure in helping him.

"Who will become the spokesman of the National Congress?" is being asked already. Dr. Hunter, who is, I notice, asking to-day what looks like a Political Agency question, is mentioned in some quarters, but I doubt if he will be Mr. Bradlaugh's successor as "Member for India," as in imitation of the lamented Henry Fawcett, he was occasionally called. Then there are Messrs. Ellis and M'Laren, who are members of the London Committee which represents the Congress movement here. The former, however, is entirely unknown out of Parliament, and the latter carries no weight in Parliament, however, much appreciated he may be at drawing-room meetings on behalf of women's "rights." If, however, a faddist were required, he would be the very man for the place. Mr. Caine seems to be as ardent a Congresswalla as he is a teetotaler; he is sufficiently well off to put him above the suspicion of taking up Indian matters for the purpose of lining his pockets, and although not a Demosthenes is a fairly fluent speaker. If he were now an M. P., I dare say he would aspire to fill the places left vacant by Mr. Bradlaugh's premature decease. Among those who called to inquire respecting the condition of the patient were two Cabinet ministers, Mr. W. H. Smith and Mr. Ritchie. I have heard surprise expressed that their example was not imitated by Mr. Gladstone.

With regard to home politics there is not much to be said this week. The Socialists and those who favour Socialistic legislation are delighted at the outcome of the debate raised a week ago on the working hours of railway servants; the Irish crisis has not yet come to an end, and Mr. Parnell apparently does not mean to throw up the sponge; rumours have been revived of Mr. Gladstone's intention to retire into private life, but they are generally discredited; while Mr. Goschen has shocked the susceptibilities of old-fashioned folk by taking advantage of an after-dinner speech to announce certain currency reforms, including the issue of one-pound notes. As might be supposed the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposals are exciting great attention in financial and political circles, but while in some quarters his speech is coldly received, the general public seem inclined to reserve their judgment until they are in a better position to form correct opinions on so momentous a scheme.

"Illustrated Journalism" was the subject of a very entertaining and instructive paper read before the members of the Society of Arts two evenings ago by Mr. Carmichael Thomas of the *Graphic*. After describing the history of pictorial publications Mr. Thomas showed how an illustrated paper of to-day is produced, dividing the process into—I. Drawing; II. Engraving; III. Printing. He mentioned that occasionally the sketches of war artists and others is finished up before being sent off in such a way that no re-drawing is necessary. Artists are not always satisfied with the work of the engravers. In fact, they are sometimes difficult to please. The lecturer told us that a short time ago an artist, whom Mr. Thomas called Mr. Jones, said, "Now if you would only engrave my drawings like you do Brown's, I should be quite happy." Brown called the next and when told of this replied, "Why, I consider Jones' drawings are improved by the engraving. Mr. Thomas added, "I said nothing more, and having arranged that shortly afterwards both artists should call at the *Graphic* at the same time, I started the topic, but I most bitterly regretted during the afternoon that I had not made the appointment on the Embankment instead of in my room in the Strand." Considerable amusement was created by the reading of the following letter, which the lecturer remarked would give the audience some idea of the sort of communications with which the conductors of an illustrated newspaper are favoured:—"Dear Sir,—In your issue of the 19th ultimo, you published a drawing representing a convict's glimpse of the outer world, or something of the kind. Now this drawing has considerable likeness to me; and it is upon the inconvenience and annoyance (which has affected my health to a considerable extent, and is now, no doubt, standing in my way of getting further employment), that I have to ask that something is handed over to me, in reparation to health, and defamation of character," &c., &c. The lecturer pointed out that wood-engraving has many rivals now-a-days including some very successful ones. In America some of the papers are not only giving up the wood engravers, but they are giving up the artists as well. The illustrations are composed of photographs taken from nature or life, and reproduced by process without a touch from artist or engraver. The manager of the paper, said Mr. Thomas, instead of asking an artist to illustrate a story, puts the manuscript in the hands of a photographer. The result, as might be supposed, is "most horribly monotonous and devoid of artistic treatment," but as the lecturer remarked it is interesting as showing the latest development of illustrated journalism. Let us fervently hope that Mr. Thomas and his confreres will set their faces against this new form of naturalism. *En passant*, the lecturer mentioned that nothing (except a Royal Wedding) pays the proprietors of illustrated newspapers so well as a big war like the Franco-German one, but he was unselfish enough to express the hope that it will be many years before another such scene of terrible bloodshed occurs. With regard to the *Daily Graphic*, which appears to be now firmly established; Mr. Thomas mentioned that when it was first started some of the illustrations were drawn on wood and engraved; but the result was not satisfactory. They are now produced by photographic process from drawings made on smooth card with a very black ink. A great many sketches arrive from strangers. When a number of porpoises appeared in the Thames as many as twelve sketches arrived during the day, at the *Daily Graphic* office, the one chosen being supplied by a humule employé of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son; so at least it was reported at the time. Mr. Thomas gratefully recognised the assistance the *Daily Graphic* has received from the pigeon post. The only occasion he assured us on which he had to find fault was on the boat-race day, when one of the *Daily Graphic* birds was supposed to have been seen on a chimney-pot at Hammersmith busily employed in picking off the sketch which was attached to its body.

Commenting on Mr. Hume's letter respecting Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill—the gist of the pronouncement of the General Secretary of the Congress has been telegraphed to England—the *St. James's Gazette* observes:—

"In spite of what he says, the National Congress either goes dead against all marriage reform or is afraid to take up the question, in deference to the educated Hindoos of Bengal, who, as Mr. Hume admits, are persistently opposed to the Bill, and who form the backbone of the Congress. Here, indeed, we see the sole advantage likely to be derived from Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill. It has acted as a touchstone; and nothing could show more clearly the sham and imposture of the mischievous and discreditable agitation which is supposed to represent the first awakenings of an enlightened nation. It is, indeed, high time that Mr. Hume washed his hands of the Congress; and it is a pity that other Englishmen who have helped to advertise it do not set him the example."

The *St. James's* is about the most uncompromising opponent the Congress movement has in this country, and some surprise is expressed that it has so far had nothing to say about the attitude of Mr. Gladstone in authorizing the Liberal Whip, Mr. Arnold Morley, to issue a three-line summons in support of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill. That measure occupied third place in the orders of the House of Commons on Wednesday, but owing to the length of the debate on Mr. E. Robertson's Criminal Conspiracy Bill did not come on for consideration. The statement that an official whip was sent out on behalf of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill does not rest upon more gossip. I have in my possession a copy of the document which was handed to me by a Liberal M. P. in the Lobby on Wednesday. *A propos* of the demands of Mr. Hume and his friends a remarkable leading article appeared a few days ago in the *Manchester Guardian*, which hitherto has been very friendly to the movement. Says that important jonrnal:—"The function of public opinion at home is not to urge on the Indian Government to a pace beyond its judgment, but rather to hold up steadfastly the ideal of progress, to reiterate that the one object is the welfare of the Indian people, but to abstain from interference in regard to times and seasons, which must be left to be decided on the spot." Further we are told that "in the details of Government and legislation the democracy can hardly interfere, least of all can it wish to transplant hastily to Indian soil the forms and institutions in which our own social and political life is moulded." There is one passage which coming from such a source reads rather strangely: "The average Englishman wishes India to be administered not for his advantage or for that of his countrymen, but with a view to the prosperity, the happiness, and the progress of its own people. There have been local and temporary fallings away from this ideal." No doubt these have such, for instance, as the sacrifice of the cotton duties against the unanimous wish of India, and the present attempt of the Lancashire cotton manufacturers to cripple the Bombay mill industry in order to further their own selfish ends.

In the absence of Sir John Gorst the Indian Councils Act (1861) Amendment Bill was formally introduced on Monday by his colleague, Sir James Fergusson, read a first time without any comment, and ordered to be printed. The second reading was fixed for next Monday, but it will not be taken then. In some quarters doubts are expressed if thr next stage can be reached previous to the Eastee recess. The draft has appeared this morning. I have compared it with the Bill, which passed the Lords last Session, and find that the two are identical. The new measure is backed by Sir John Gorst and Mr. Jackson, the Secretary to the Treasury. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, I observe, speaking apparently upon authority, declared that a great fight will be made to induce the Government to agree to the introduction in a partial form of the elective principle. To be consistent with his action in ordering a whip to be sent out on behalf of the Bradlaugh Bill Mr. Gladstone ought to support the proposed amendment. I may, of course, be wrong, but I hesitate to think that he will go quite so far as that.

Have the Lisbon authorities really put in a claim for territorial compensation in India? The *Times*, in its issue of Wednesday published a paragraph stating on "good authority" that with a view apparently to obtain the most favourable possible terms in South Africa the Portuguese Government have lodged a claim through their Minister in London for the rectification of the frontiers of Goa involving the cession of a certain amount of territory in British India. I have made inquiries, but without obtaining any confirmation of the story. I am positively assured that up to a few hours ago the India Office had heard nothing of the matter; and if such a demand had been made, they would in the ordinary course of things be the first to receive information. It may, of course, turn out that the report is true, but the general opinion in well-informed circles is that the *Times* has been misinformed. Should the news prove to be correct, it will, of course, add greatly to the existing complications which as they stand are quite serious enough. Our friends in the Portuguese capital are carrying their anger against this country to extraordinary lengths. I was shown yesterday a Portuguese newspaper containing on its front page a portrait of Lord Salisbury, together with a most insulting expression, an expression that even a gutter journal in England would hardly have ventured to print.

A CURIOUS misprint occurs in the *Times*. Archbishop Walsh is represented as having said that the *Freeman's Journal* dealt with the question of Mr. Parnell's leadership in a spirit worthy of "the traditions of some leading organ of the *athletic* Freemasonry of the Continent." The word used by the Archbishop in this connection was, it need hardly be said, not *athletic* but *Atheistic*.

THE WINTER IN CASHMERE.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Srinagar on the 7th February, says:—

Perhaps it will interest many of your Bombay readers to hear how we are getting on in the "Happy Valley" this winter. It appears to be very severe weather all over the world, and it certainly has been so here. Snow has been lying feet deep for weeks, and frozen sufficiently hard to bear walking on. The Wuller and Dull Lakes are frozen over, the former so hard that a gentleman had to wire here for a boat to be sent to bring him from the mouth of the Jhelum, as he had to make the best of his way by land. But notwithstanding the cold, and the thermometer being down to 18°, we enjoy life in our quiet way, the ladies have their afternoon tobogganing on the Tuckt Hill, and from the shouts of laughter as they come to grief they enjoy themselves. The men go after Bara Sing, but with the exception of our Residency Surgeon, who has just shot two and a panther, no others have had any luck.

The road to Murree is just now hardly passable for foot passengers, and the road making to Gilgit is completely put a stop to for the present. We expect a great rush of visitors in this year, but as so many come and go it is useless advising what to bring. If they wish for peace of mind I would advise them to bring their own servants, and not have anything to do with the men of the country. We have our branch of the Punjab Bank here, so that cheques are cashed at one-third the rate charged by the "shawl merchants and bankers." Our library is looking up and being swept and garnished. I forgot to mention two most pleasant parties for the children—a Christmas tree at Gupkar and one at the library. They were very lively entertainments. Our House Boat fleet is increasing. There are now four occupied, and one being finished. They are most comfortable and far warmer than the wretched houses we have to live in. There are about seventy pale faces here, including children, and, as a rule, we live in peace and plenty, with no sickness to speak of, and the colour on the children's cheeks tell its own tale as to their health. The "Oldest Inhabitant" is about to leave for the old country soon. He has been here some three winters, and is "The Admiral of the Fleet," and we shall miss his fine form and caps.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a paragraph in your *Overland Summary* of the 10th instant, with reference to the next International Congress of Orientalists to be held in London. It is quite a mistake to say that differences of opinion arose in consequence of an article, which appeared in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. Such differences existed long before the appearance of the article you mention. The question at issue is, shall these Congresses in the future adhere to the constitution and the statutes, which preserve them drifting into the hands of any one nation or clique. The friends of the Congress of 1891 say "yes," and they are determined to uphold their *International*, not a mere national, character, opening the doors to not only Oriental scholars of every country and creed, but also to the friends of oriental studies generally.

The Congress of 1891 will be held in September, as the only legal and constitutional "Ninth International Congress." It is supported by such statesmen as the Marquis of Dufferin, the Earl of Lytton, as honorary presidents, and by a host of members known to India as scholars and administrators. Several Governments and universities, many learned societies, and about 400 Orientalists representing more than 30 different countries are for 1891, and no fewer than 20 different sections are being organized, as you will see from the printed announcement now sent to you.

As to your statement about the Congress of 1892 and the names of the office-bearers given in your pages, I would take the liberty of observing that several whom you mention have protested against the use of their names as they are totally opposed to the factional committee of the 1892 Congress. I may mention for example, Dr. H. W. Bellew, C.S.I., Mr. Hyde Clarke, D. C. L. Mr. Braybrook, Canon Isaac Taylor, Dr. J. Beddoe, Professor D. J. Margoliouth. *Ex uno specta omnia* in regard to the alleged support of Lord Ripon, &c. If your readers will eliminate these and other distinguished men, whom I might name, you will find that the Congress for 1892, has got but a "miserable skeleton" of an organization, becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less."—Yours, &c.,

G. R. BADENOCH, L.L.D.,
Assistant Organizing Secretary.

Whitehall Gardens, London, S. W. Jan. 30, 1891.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from minutes of the Trustees' meeting of 10th instant.

Submitted letters from Messrs. Owen and Okell, representing that the extra wharfage fees charged for mild steel that is allowed to remain in the Dock premises beyond the free days, presses heavily on this article which is of comparatively small value and is used in place of iron, and asking that ground rent may be charged instead.

Submitted minutes by the chairman dated 24th January recommending that this be agreed to, and that to give effect to the proposed change the following addition be made in No. 11 Imports B of the miscellaneous charges in the Dock rates book. After under item No. 210 insert, and mild steel i. e. other than faggot, key spring or octagon.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as proposed in the chairman's minute dated 24th January 1891.

Read letter from the Dock superintendent, dated 7th January, submitting correspondence with Messrs. Shepherd and Company in which they ask that the dock rates on certain goods may be reduced so as to induce their shippers by the Mangalore, Kathiawar and Bhownugger lines to send goods to the Docks. The Dock superintendent recommends that the rates on the following articles be reduced viz:—

Metals unenumerated to be reduced from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1-4-0 per ton.

Tea in packages of 180 lbs. to be 8 annas per package.

Sugar loaf or chopped to be reduced from 5 annas to 0-3-6 per case of 1 cwt. and over Jaggree to be reduced from 1-2 to 0-12-6 per ton.

Read minutes of the Docks Committee recommending that the proposed reductions be sanctioned, Jaggree and Molasses being added to item No. 349 of Dock Rates book at 0-12-6 per ton. and that the following new item be introduced viz:—

Removal and delivery charges &c.	Rent per week &c.	Description of goods.	How charged.	Import wharfage.	Export wharfage.
0-12-0	0-6-0	Tea	Packages of 180 lbs.	0-8-0	0-8-0

Resolution.—The changes recommended by the Deck Committee are sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table.

PILOTTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 6th Feb. 1891.	For week ending 6th Feb. 1890.
Vessels piloted into harbour....	24	20
,, out of ,, ,, ...	28	21
,, transported	1	16
,, attended to	..	2
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.		
Princes Dock.		
Vessels entered	5	4
,, left.....	3	4
,, remaining in Dock	8	4
Victoria Dock.		
Vessels entered	7	6
,, left.....	9	10
,, remaining in Dock	8	6

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

WE have received a prospectus of the cross-country races to be held on the 14th March (not on the 7th March, as before announced) by the above corps at Santa Cruz, near Bandora. We do not print the prospectus in full, as the detailed conditions are all summed up in a few words. There is a race for all horses and galloways for a cup, and a race for all ponies 13-3 and under for Rs. 49 added money. Both these events are open to the world. The course is from 2 to 2½ miles long, over a rough natural country. In all races, without exception, the owner on the 8th March, 1891 must ride, except where an owner has two entries, in which case the second entry must carry an equal weight to the first. The remainder of the races are confined to the corps. In no races are there any allowances or penalties, and the weights are "catch-weights." Prospectuses are posted up in all the gymkhanas and clubs, and any further information will be furnished on application to the Honorary Secretary, No. 1, Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban presiding, and there were also present:—Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Hormusji C. Coorlawala, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, Mr. J. P. Watson, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE PARSEE SANITARIUM.

Resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 8836, dated 3rd Dec., 1890, as under, was considered by the Corporation:—

"That the Corporation be recommended to inform the Secretary, Merwanji Framji Panday Charitable Funds, in terms of the Standing Committee's resolution No. 2631, dated 2nd July last, as under:—

"That, in reply to his letter, dated 29th May last, the Secretary, Merwanji Framji Panday Charitable Funds, be informed that the Merwan Bagh or Sanitarium will be assessed (1) for water rate at four annas per thousand gallons, through meter—the actual cost of the water, together with hire of meter; and (2) the halalkhore tax at the full rate.

"That, in reference to this petition, the Corporation's attention be drawn to sections 169 and 172 of the Municipal Act, under which all questions of composition of taxes have to be decided by the Commissioner and the Standing Committee.'"

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee moved and the Hon. Mr. Javerilal seconded that the resolution be communicated to the Secretary.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

Letter No. 4988, General Department, dated 17th December, 1890, from Mr. Chief Secretary Nugent on the question of providing hospital accommodation in times of epidemic and on the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee was recorded.

THE STAFF AT SMALL-POX HOSPITALS.

The Corporation considered letter No. 19763, dated 10th December, 1890, from the Commissioner submitting letter No. 23410, dated 4th December, from the Acting Health Officer and asking orders of the Corporation, as to whether the establishment sanctioned for the Small-pox Hospital in February last is to be kept up now or not.

Mr. P. M. Mehta moved, that the Corporation did not think it desirable to sanction any establishment for the Grant Road Infectious Hospital, as there was no present requirement for keeping up the hospital.

The Commissioner pointed out that it was most essential to keep up the staff at that establishment as it was seldom many days passed without cases of small-pox being brought in. At the present time there were four cases of small-pox being dealt with.

Dr. Maconachie moved as an amendment that the establishment as recommended by the Commissioner in his letter should be kept up.

Dr. Blaney seconded the amendment and said that it was one of the reproaches on the city that contagious diseases had not been properly dealt with in the past.

Dr. Banks supported and considered that they should be prepared to deal immediately with infectious deseases by keeping in readiness a competent hospital staff.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, in reply, pointed out to Dr. Blaney that he was chairman of the committee appointed to consider the letter of Government calling upon the Corporation to keep up establishment in connection with the infectious diseases hospital, and the committee emphatically refused to do so on the ground that they would be wasting public money in keeping up the hospital even when there might be no epidemic cases to receive.

The amendment was negatived and the original motion carried.

THE LEPROSY QUESTION.

The Corporation discussed letter No. 4936, General Department, dated 16th December, 1890, from Mr. Acting Under-Secretary Atkins, stating, with reference to the President's letter No. 5243, dated 2nd September last, that as arrangements had been made by the united efforts of Government, the Municipal Corporation and the public to provide a home and maintenance for lepers near Bombay, it appears to Government to be advisable to await the result of the investigation of the Leprosy Commission before entering on further legislation with a view to providing for the segregation of the sexes and other subjects mentioned in the President's letter.

The letter was recorded on the motion of Mr. P. M. Metha seconded by Rai Luchmon Sing.

MARINE LINES SEWERAGE.

Letter dated 13th December, 1890, from Mr. Chief Secretary Nugent, on the subject of sewerage of the Marine Lines was considered.

To Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban,
President, Municipal Corperation.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5,777, dated 20th September, 1890, and to state that the reports therewith forwarded have received the careful consideration of his Excellency the Governor in Council, who desires me to intimate that the explanations furnished are considered to fairly meet the criticisms of the Sanitary Commissioner regarding the construction of the sewers which Government see no reason to assume they are defective either in foundation or construction. I am to add that his Excellency in Council is strongly impressed with a sense of the advantages that will accrue from a free discussion of such questions between the Municipal Officer, and the Sanitary Commissioner in personal communication, and Dr. MacRury will be instructed that it is the desire of Government that he shall communicate in this spirit direct with the Municipal Officers.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. NUGENT.

It was resolved to thank Government for the orders, passed by them in the matter on the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

FEMALE NURSES FOR THE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL.

The Corporation decided to record the letter from Government, dated 6th December, forwarding Government resolution sanctioning the employment of four nurses on a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem for the Gocouldas Hospital.

THE LEPER ASYLUM.

The Corporation considered letter No. 9719, dated 10th December, 1890, from the Commissioner, reporting with reference to the resolution of the Corporation, No. 4409, dated 11th August last, that as it was desirable to include a small plot of ground within the boundaries of the ground occupied by the Leper Asylum, the Collector of Bombay was requested to let it for temporary occupation, and Government have been pleased to lease it on a strict tenancy-at-will at a nominal rent of annas 8 per mensem. The land measures about 7,000 square yards.

Mr. Duxbury proposed and Dr. Maconachee seconded that the letter be recorded without prejudice to the rights and interests of the Corporation.

Dr. Blaney moved as an amendment that the letter be recorded, the Corporation declaring that they had nothing whatever to do with the matter.

Dr. Blaney's amendment was accepted.

There was no further business of interest.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 7th February was 321, against 311 and 285 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 27. There were 57 deaths from cholera, against 43 and 35 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 17. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 7 deaths from tetanus, against 13 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 101 and 39 respectively, against 118 and 30 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 38·6 per mille per annum against 28·9, the mean of the last five years.

THE amalgamation of the three Staff Corps in India, writes a contemporary, will give the military authorities in this country considerable work at the outset, as they will have to decide more than one difficult question regarding the position of officers in the different Presidencies. For instance, the grant of the colonel's allowance will have to be dealt with. At present the lists in Bengal, Madras and Bombay are kept entirely distinct, officers getting the coveted allowance according to their position in the army to which they belong. It would scarcely be possible to substitute one list for the three now in existence without causing great discontent, and it is unlikely that such a step will be taken. Again, as to regimental promotion, the lists will have to be kept separate for some years to come, though volunteers may, of course, be invited for the Madras Staff Corps, wherein the paucity of field officers will shortly make itself severely felt. In future, of course, any officer entering the Indian Staff Corps will be liable to serve in all the three Presidencies, but under existing rules he can claim to remain in the Presidency to which he was first appointed.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

HER MAJESTY has accepted from the officers of the 4th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade a bronze Burmese bell, which was taken by the Battalion near Mandalay. It weighs nearly 7 cwt., and is 3 feet 7 inches in height.

THE London correspondent of a contemporary writes:—Mr. Rudyard Kipling contemplates returning to India about August, and taking up his residence permanently in the land of his birth.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Bachoo Haji Abdoola, his wife Rahimatbai, and their servant Dawood Abbaji, stand charged with the murder of Haji Abdoola Haji Noor Mahomed and four other Mahomedans, members of the same family, in Khambaker Street, on the 21st of January, was resumed for hearing. Mr. Little, the Government Solicitor, brought forward Dawood Abbaji, one of the prisoners, saying that the prisoner had given certain information to the police, which he had considered with the Advocate General and had come to the conclusion to ask the Court to tender him a free pardon, under section 337, and call him as a witness. The evidence of this witness went to show that he had been charged with the commission of the deed by Bachoo, to murder the five persons by administering a poisonous powder, which was dropped into each of their cups of milk. Mr. Branson renewed his application for bail on behalf of the female prisoner Rahimatbai, but the magistrate declined to entertain it. The next hearing of the case is fixed for Monday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE Afghan Sheik, Dje Mal Eddin, who was recently expelled from Persia, had, it seems, submitted to the Russian Government some time previously an offer which was based upon his professed ability to bring about a revolution in Afghanistan in the name of Ayoub Khan, depose the present Ameer, and sell the country to Russia. This wild proposal not being favourably entertained, the sheik next carried his scheme to the Shah of Persia, with the result mentioned.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has been published containing correspondence respecting the condition of the populations in Asiatic Turkey and the proceedings in the case of Moussa Bey. The present publication is in continuation of a paper on the same subject issued last year, and contains correspondence, the dates of which range from Jan. 20 to Nov. 10, 1890. The paper contains several letters from Sir W. White and despatches from the late Mr. Clifford Lloyd, then our Consul at Erzeroum. The last despatch from Mr. Lloyd is found in a letter to Sir W. White on Nov. 10, and reports an improvement in the general condition of the province of Kurdistan.

AT the Trinity House on January 28 the Duke of Edinburgh presided at the opening meeting of a conference on buoyage, which is practically a re-assembling of the one held in the year 1882 3. It was agreed to appoint a sub-committee to consider the details of the system now in force, and also to communicate with the Indian and Colonial authorities as to the feasibility of conforming to the Washington proposals in regard to establishing a universal system of buoyage.

MR. BYRON REED'S Bill dealing with the employment of priests as agents at elections consists of a single clause, amending the 85th section of the Act of 1843, so that no minister of any denomination can be employed as an agent under the section. It is backed by Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. Wodehouse, Mr. J. M. Maclean, and Mr. Forrest Fulton.

THE Religious Disabilities Removal Bill, which had the first place for Feb. 4, was taken charge of by Mr. Gladstone, not as a private member, but as the leader of the Opposition. This was the first time in Mr. Gladstone's career that he had given notice of a Bill on behalf of the Liberal Party when acting as leader of the Opposition. The measure, which

London correspondent of the *Sheffield Telegraph*. He says it has come to England for perusal by Cardinal Manning, who is asked to expressly point to any portions of it which do not accord with the actual condition of the question in this country. It is notable that this is the first attempt by the Vatican to express a definite opinion upon Socialism. The encyclical is divided into three parts. In the first, the origin of the Social question is dealt with and here it will be found that the course taken is pregnant with Socialistic theories. In the second part there is a distinct line drawn between the operating and reforming justice as applied to the world's workers, and an avenue is indicated by which excessive labour and misery can be abolished on the one hand, and wealth can be equalised on the other. The third portion is treated most exhaustively, for in it all the agencies which the Pope deems suitable for remedying the present state of affairs are recounted.

MEDALS for war service in the Burmese campaign were on Jan. 27 presented by General Buchanan, C.B., to Colonel Burton, Captains Percy, Luard, and Trevor, Lieutenants Brett, Richardson, and Warburton, Captain and Adjutant Close, and 321 warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Norfolk Regiment at Colchester. On the same occasion Corporal Harwood, Norfolk Regiment, received the distinguished service medals for gallantry in storming a stockade held by dacoits, and Private Crampion, who was recently awarded the distinguished service medal, received the Burma clasp. The General expressed satisfaction with the excellent discipline and conduct of the Battalion.

LETTERS from Zanzibar give particulars of a smart capture of a slave dhow and slavers by one of the boats of her Majesty's gunboat Pigeon, Commander Henry R. P. Floyd, serving on the East Indies Station. The whale-boat Shamrock, manned by petty officer Quinn and four men of the Pigeon, sighted a dhow standing in towards Panza Island, a short distance from Pemba. The dhow ran alongside the reef and landed thirty-one slaves—ten women, two girls, eleven men, and eight boys—under the care of two Arabs. The whole party took refuge in a wood near the shore, with the evident intention of waiting until a favourable opportunity presented itself for their conveyance to Pemba in light canoes. But Mr. Quinn and his party entered the wood, and, beating the thicket, succeeded in capturing one of the Arab guards and twenty-four of the slaves, seven of the men having already been taken across to Pemba. The liberated slaves and their captors were at once taken to Zanzibar, and Mr. Hubert F. Morist, gunner of the Pigeon, receiving information that the dhow had, on escaping, made for Kokotoni, visited that port, where he identified and captured her.

THE death is announced of General the Hon. Sir Leicester Curzon Smyth, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar. His Excellency left his post a fortnight ago, on three months' leave of absence, for the benefit of his health. He arrived in London a few days since, and died on Tuesday (27th ult.) in the 62nd year of his age. The remains will probably be interred on Saturday, with full military honours, at Gopsall, the Leicestershire seat of his brother, Earl Howe. Son of the first Earl Howe, the deceased entered the army in 1845, becoming Major-General in 1874, lieutenant-general in 1878, and full general in 1885. He first saw active service in the Kaffir War of 1852-3, afterwards proceeding to the Crimea, whence, as assistant military secretary to the Commanders-in-Chief, Lord Raglan and Sir James Simpson, he brought home the despatches announcing the capture of Sebastopol. After being in charge of the Western District at Devonport, he assumed the command of the troops in South Africa, and subsequently acted as Governor of the Cape Colony and High Commissioner for South Africa. Returning to England in 1881, he was appointed to the Southern District at Portsmouth, the command of which he relinquished to the Duke of Connaught at the end of last year, proceeding thence to Gibraltar. Sir Leicester married, in 1866, a daughter of the late Robert Smyth, of Drumcree, whose name he adopted.

A MOST amusing incident occurred lately in Sylhet. A postal peon, while out one morning delivering letters, had a registered and insured letter, containing several currency notes, snatched from his hand by a kite. After standing for a moment in mute astonishment he gave chase, but the wicked bird flew strongly and rapidly away, and was after a few seconds fairly out of sight. The postal authorities of the town at once took time by the forelock, and not only reported the matter to the police, but flashed the news by means of telegrams all over the district. The whole of the day was spent by the people of the post office in company with the police in a regular birds'-nesting; but the search proved unsuccessful. The letter was, however, found in a thicket next morning.

MR. J. L. O'CALLAGHAN having returned from Burmah, the Calcutta Committee on the Kidderpore Docks, of which he is the president, will shortly assemble. Mr. Mackay has been nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Horace Bell by the Port Commissioners. Mr. Ormiston, as the Dock Engineer of Bombay, will join the Committee as an expert. The question is mainly an engineering one, but Mr. Mackay will represent the landing and shipping interest as affected by the proposals of Mr. Apjohn, the Engineer in charge of the Docks.

THE Queen had but just expressed her intention to confer the dignity of a Baronetcy on Mr. Coleridge J. Kennard when that gentleman died. Her Majesty has therefore "been pleased to ordain and declare that Ellen Georgiana Kennard, the widow of the said Coleridge John Kennard, shall have, hold, and enjoy the same title, place, and precedence to which she would have been entitled had her said husband survived and been created a baronet, and to command that the said Royal order and declaration be registered in her Majesty's College of Arms." A similar honour was conferred by the Queen on the widow of Mr. W. P. Adam, Governor of Madras, shortly after his death at Ootacamund and, at the same time, Mr. Adam's son was created a Baronet in recognition of his father's services.

THE Civil Service Cup has come and gone, but whether *Sylvia* or *Frisky* is the winner may have to be decided by the Calcutta Turf Club, observes a local paper. Some time ago owners of imported horses were warned that they might by racing law be disqualified on Indian race-courses unless they carried weight, under Indian rules, for previous successes in England. The neglect of this warning appears not unlikely to cost *Sylvia* her winning bracket for the chief event of the year, and her backers untold sums of money. Lucky drawers of the favourite in the various sweeps, too, must now be in a state more or less of anxious suspense.

THE Chinese authorities have now in their keeping, in a yamen at Canton, three men who have confessed that they participated in the "Namoa" piracy. The arrest was made at a stone-quarry not far from Macao by the officer in command of a Chinese gunboat, who had received information which led him to believe that some of the culprits were to be found in that locality. On the men being examined at Canton they confessed their guilt. They say that they were hired in Hongkong to cooperate in the work by two ringleaders, one named Li Chat and other Fung, who carried on all the arrangements. One of the three was detailed off to assist on board one of the junks that lay in wait for the steamer. The other two went on board the "Namoa" the night before she left and received their tickets. Of these two one saw Captain Pocock fall, as he was standing by the ringleader, who fired the fatal shot. Five junks were employed to carry off the plunder. Of these one went into Shaukiwan. Three went to a place near Macao. These doubtless are the junks which the Hongkong police got word of and which they so cleverly allowed to escape out of their hands. The fifth junk, which contained the great bulk of the plunder, sailed along the west coast for a distant port. The plunder was somewhat arbitrarily divided. Two or three did not get more than $10. The crew of one of the junks got all the clothes which, however, were very valuable, but no money. The hard cash amounted to about $30,000, of which of course the leaders, who were in the westward sailing junk, got the lion's share. The three men who were arrested, or at an rate two of them, got 175 each.

THE SAMOA PIRACY.

CONCLUDING his investigation into the Samoa conspirary case, the Shanghai Magistrate said:—There are now placed on official record the details of one of the most daring, best organised, and best carried out piracies that have ever disgraced these seas, and I deeply regret that the inquiry has been occasioned, not in consequence of the arrest of the perpetrators of this daring outrage, but of the lamented death of Thomas Guy Pocock, Light-house-keeper Petersen and others. It is unnecessary for me to go through all the particulars of this piracy which has for so many days engaged the attention of the Court. They reveal a power of organization and a skilfulness of command which are at once admirable and appalling; and there are very few who could have carried out such an achievement, presenting as it did numerous difficulties that had to be surmounted, without a contretemps of some sort. From beginning to end every detail appears to have been carefully considered beforehand and there was not a single emergency without proper provision for meeting it. The European crew of the ship were not weak in numbers, they were efficiently commanded, and had Malays and Chinese to support them; nevertheless they were completely paralysed, and absolutely no show of resistance was made—unless we except the shots that were fired by one of the officers from the engine-room—and, in a moment of time, the whole two-hundred-and-fifty Chinese passengers, all the European officers and passengers, the Malays and the Chinese crew were at the mercy of these forty pirates, and that to such an extent that in perusing the evidence and contemplating what took place, one is forced to the conclusion that opposition or resistance on the part of the commander and officers would have been not only useless but wicked, for it was by succumbing to the inevitable that a greater loss of life did not take place than was the case. In the whole of this dastardly outrage, which has so strongly excited the indignation of all who have heard of it, there is one redeeming feature which it is only fair to record, and that is that the masterly manner in which the scheme was conceived, projected and carried out, was not tarnished by any deeds of ferocity or brutality other than was necessary in the opinion of the chief to successfully accomplish his aims, and that the ship having been secured and the passengers overcome no further bloodshed was attempted. Although the evidence that has been taken has been extremely voluminous, and has apparently been a mere repetition of details for which the evidence of one witness might have sufficed, it has nevertheless been necessary to record all that has been said, in order to grasp in all its bearing the full magnitude of the conception of the piracy and the necessity for steps to prevent such occurrences, and also to illustrate in all its features the alarming state of things in which an enterprise of such magnitude and involving so much forethought and arrangement could be carried out in our midst, without the slightest knowledge of it on the part of those whose business it is to look after such things. I have concluded the inquiry obtaining the opinions of some witnesses as to what preventive measures, if any, should be adopted in future. It is not for me to express any opinion as to the value that is to be placed upon any of them, but they will be useful in enabling us generally to come to some kind of conlusion as to how these things which are a stigma upon our existence here, are to be prevented; and in forwarding the evidence of the information for the Government, I shall consider it my duty to direct attention in special to the suggestions that have been offered on these points. I have no doubt many of them are very valuable, and I feel convinced that if attention is paid to the matter by all who are concerned in the security of our lives and our commerce, really effective preventive measures are reasonably within the resources of our civilisation. I find that Thomas Guy Pocock, late master of the steamer *Namoa*, Lighthouse-keeper Petersen and others were wilfully murdered, on the 10th of December last, on board the ship *Namoa*, while in Chinese waters, by a gang of pirates who had taken their passage on board that day from the colony of Hongkong *en route* to Foochow.

THE DEATH OF THE BELGIAN HEIR-APPARENT.

A TELEGRAM dispatched from Brussels on the 23rd January said:—Prince Baldwin, eldest son of the Count of Flanders, and heir-apparent to the Belgian Throne, died at two o'clock this morning. His Royal Highness, who was in his 22d year, entered the army on attaining his majority, and it was only a few days ago that an announcement appeared in the newspapers that he was about to be promoted to the rank of Major. His death was wholly unexpected, and no intimation as to his being ill had been published until this morning when the following bulletin was published by the official *Moniteur Belge*:—

"Prince Baldwin has been confined to his bed for some days in consequence of a chill. His condition became worse yesterday, but there was nothing to warrant any serious anxiety. At half-past eleven last night, however, the Royal patient's condition was pronounced hopeless, and the Prince expired at a quarter to two."

The news of the sudden death of a Prince so near to the Throne has produced a feeling of consternation in Brussels. Everywhere one sees knots of people gathered in the streets discussing the melancholy event, and the most sincere sympathy is expressed with the Royal family at this fresh trial. The brilliant endowments of the young Prince, on whom so many hopes, justified by his past career, were founded, only make the loss more keenly felt, and the sorrow at his early death is very general. The sad news has been kept from Princess Henriette, the deceased Prince's sister, who is only now recovering from a severe attack of inflamation of the lungs, and bodies of police are stationed in all the approaches to the Palace of the Count of Flander, in order to keep away the traffic of carriages, and prevent any sound reaching the Palace which might arouse the suspicions of the Princess.

A telegram from Brussels through another source, of the same date giving an account of the Prince's illness, says:—During the past fortnight he had been absent from his post as captain of the Carabineer Regiment—not on account of any ailment from which he was himself suffering, but because of the illness of his sister, Princess Henrietta, to whom he was greatly attached. Night after night he watched by her bed of sickness, and just as she appeared to have taken a turn for the better he himself became ill, having overfatigued himself and caught cold in the course of a walk. The attack rapidly developed, bronchitis set in, and a consultation of the most eminent physicians in Belgium, which was suddenly convened on Thursday showed that the worst was feared. Towards one o'clock hemorrhage of the kidneys supervened, and at six o'clock the doctors drew up a bulletin, which was for the the time being kept secret, declaring that the Prince was dangerously stricken with pneumonia, which had arrived at the fourth day, and was complicated with hemorrhage of the kindneys. It was then decided to inform the King and Queen of the Prince's condition. Their Majesties proceeded at once to the bedside of their nephew, where the Count and Countess of Flanders, Prince Albert, and the Princess Josephine were already assembled. On realising the critical condition of his nephew, the King was overwhelmed with grief, and throwing himself into the arms of his brother, the Count of Flanders, burst into tears. The Queen was also overcome with grief, and was obliged to retire with the Countess of Flanders from the sick chamber. Notwithstanding his extreme weakness the dying Prince seeing his parents thus distressed, endeavoured to reassure them, saying, "It is nothing; I shall better to-morrow." The Prince's strength, however, rapidly declined. Towards midnight the patient called to Dr. Mellis, who was watching by his beside, and said to him in a voice which was hardly audible, "I thank you for all the kindness you have shown me." For some days past the Prince had frequently alluded in grateful terms to the doctor and and his colleagues, who, he believed, had been the means of saving his sister. Towards one o'clock he signalled to his father and mother to approach, and raising himself with great difficulty he affectionately embraced his parents and bade them farewell. The Countess endeavoured to suppress the violence of her sorrow and comfort her son, but the Count, unable to conceal his emotion, wept bitterly. Retiring a little, he gently led to the bedside the brother and sister of the expiring Prince. A touching scene ensued. The young Prince and Princess knelt down, and Prince Baldwin opened his eyes, recognised them feebly, stretched out his hand, and touched their foreheads. An instant or two later a fresh hemorrhage occurred and at a quarter to two o'clock all was over.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE WILLIS, who until recently was Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, and is the Conservative candidate for the borough, speaking there the other night, referred to the rumour that has been frequently circulated, to the effect that the Indian troopships were to have their headquarter moved to Southampton, and stated that, in answer to inquiries, he had been told that as long as there was room for the ships at Portsmouth they would not be removed.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Commander W. J. Webber, with the English mails of the 30th January, arrived in harbour at 5-30 yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Capt A H Massey	Mr A P Elphinstone
Col J B Smyth	Mrs Symons
2nd Lieut F D Browne	Mr E G Wright
Major E E Swaine	Rev T Evans
Mrs Swaine	Mr F H Huggett
Mrs F A Fletcher	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr A S Russell	Mr P W Dangerfield
Major A Watson	Col A G Hancock
Mrs Watson and two infants	Mr W S Davis
Sarg-Major L Spencer	Mr M Shipley
Major R B Mainwaring	Mr R M Gray
Mr J Moore	Mr J Bibby
Mr A C Trevor	Capt Wood
Mr H F Palin	Mr E Flinn
Mr Buchan	Mr P de Claremont
Mr T E Ivens	

FROM ADEN.

Major A Penton	Surgeon M O C Drury

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

THE Prince of Wales presided on Monday at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, when Lord Carrington, late Governor of New South Wales, delivered a lecture on the Australian Colonies.

The Court has gone into mourning for ten days on account of the death of Prince Baldwin of Belgium.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Cabinet Councils were held on Friday last and on Wednesday.

In the House of Lords on Friday the Select Committee was reappointed to inquire into the subject of Metropolitan Hospitals and Dispensaries. On Monday the only business of interest was a question by Lord De La Warr as to the employment of a railway engine-driver for 18½ consecutive hours on the Great Northern Railway; but Lord Colville of Culross stated that, although the fact was true, the man had actually only travelled 29 miles, having been at rest for 10 hours without moving his engine. On Tuesday a Select Committee to examine and report upon the Standing Orders of the House was appointed. Last night the business was unimportant, beyond the fact that Lord Hannen took his seat as a Lord of Appeal.

In the House of Commons on Monday the Home Secretary said he was informed by the coroner that all the usual proceedings in connexion with coroners' inquests were taken by him in the case of the late Duke of Bedford. Mr. Chaning moved a resolution urging the Board of Trade to issue orders to railway companies to limit the hours of work of their servants. Sir M. HicksBeach admitted the necessity for some legislation, and recommended the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the subject. The original resolution was negatived by 141 to 124. Sir J. Fergusson replied to a question that the Government could not recognize the grant of a charter by the Portuguese Government to the Mozambique Company, to operate beyond the line of influence laid down in the unratified Convention. The House then went into Commitee on the Tithe Bill. On Tuesday Mr. Hunter moved to expunge from the Journals of the House the resolution of June 22, 1880, preventing Mr. Bradlaugh from taking the oath or making an affirmation. After a short debate the motion was agreed to. Mr. P. Morgan moved a resolution for the creation of a Ministry of Mines, but it was negatived by 118 against 88 votes. On Wednesday Mr. E. Robertson's Bill for amending the Law of Conspiracy was rejected by 179 to 143. Last night Sir J Fergusson answered several questions in connexion with the differences with the Portuguese Government. Mr. W. H. Smith offered to give Monday week for the discussion of Mr. J. Morley's motion regarding the administration of the law in Ireland, provided that by that time the Tithe Bill had passed through all its stages. The Committee on the Tithe Bill was then resumed, and the discussion of its clauses occupied the whole of the sitting.

POLITICAL.

Lord Hartington addressed a meeting of his constituents at Rawtenstall on Saturday, dealing mainly with the Home Rule question, and pointing to the progress of business made in the House of Commons this Session as evidence of the source whence obstruction had proceeded.

Mr. H. Matthews, M.P., and Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., addressed a great meeting in Birmingham on Tuesday.

Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., has been very ill for some days, and his condition is regarded as being critical, the latest medical report representing but little improvement.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressed the members of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday on financial question, and especially on the position of the Bank of England reserve, and he intimated his intention to propose a conditional issue of £1 notes in the event of emergency.

GENERAL.

Mr. F. H. Jeune, Q. C., has been appointed a Judge of the High Court in place of Sir J. Hannen, now one of the Lords of Appeal. Mr. Justice Butt becomes President of the Divorce and Probate Court.

The strikes on the Scottish railways are still maintained with strong declarations of persistence on the part of the unions, but gradually the companies are receiving back their old servants, and the managers profess to be almost in a normal position.

Several outrages have been committed on the attacked railways. At one station two engines were thrown off the line and greatly damaged, and at another place a change had been placed on the rails, which, however, a train passed over without injury.

Early on Tuesday morning a body of masked men entered the engine-shed at Strathaven Station and overturned two engines, greatly injuring them.

A meeting of showmen and travelling exhibitors was held on Wednesday at the Agricultural-hall, in London, when strong resolutions were passed against the reintroduction of the Movable Dwellings Bill, and its author, Mr. G. Smith of Coalville, had a very unpleasant reception.

IRELAND.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League, held in Dublin on Tuesday, the receipt of £192 was announced, and £144 had been granted to evicted tenants. Dr. Kenny and Mr. Webb, as joint treasurers, had also received £3,172 from America for evicted tenants, and Mr. Parnell had placed in the hands of the treasurers for the same purpose the sum of £8,000, the balance of the old Land League fund.

COLONIAL.

The report of an immediate dissolution of the Canadian Parliament is now discredited, and the Dominion Government is expected to await the publication of the census with a probable redistribution of seats before entering upon a general election.

FOREIGN.

Prince Baldwin, son of the Comte de Flandres and heir-presumptive to the throne of Belgium, died unexpectedly on Friday morning last. The funeral was solemnized yesterday at Brussels amid general manifestations of public sorrow.

An Imperial decree issued at Vienna on Sunday ordered the dissolution of the Austrian Reichsrath and the election of a new Parliament.

The production of a play by M. Sardou, entitled *Thermidor*, at the Theatre Francais, in Paris, based on the events of the Terror, has provoked fierce anger and some rioting, and the Government has prohibited its continued performance.

Two physicians at Nantes an Sunday made a demonstration in the presence of members of the Paris faculty of a new method for the cure of tuberculosis by the injection of goat's blood into the human system.

The appeal in the United States Supreme Court of the owners of the Canadian sealer W. P. Sayward against the condemnation pronounced by the Alaska Court was opened on Tuesday at Washington. The States Attorney-General objected that the appeal was an attempt to transfer a diplomatic controversy from the executive to the Judicial department of the State. The arguments closed on Wednesday, and the Court has deferred its decision.

President Harrison has received a deputation from Boston opposing free coinage, but he declined to express any opinion on the subject at the present moment.

A fearful snowstorm, with a fierce gale, visited New York and the New England States on Saturday, which practically blocked all travelling either on foot, carriage, or railway. Telephonic and telegraphic communication was stopped by the falling of the poles. The damage done in New York is estimated to exceed three million dollars.

The statement that in a charter granted to the Mozambique Company for the working of the territories in East Africa claimed by Portugal, a prohibition against the admission of British subjects is contained is denied.

OBITUARY.

C. Collett, Esq., late Mad. C.S.; Lieut.-Gen. G. R. Phillips, Mad. S.C.; Maj.-Gen. E. A. Green, Bo. S.C.; Gen. the Hon. Sir L. C. Smyth, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M. P.; Sir E. Grogan; Admiral H. E. Norris; Cardinal Simor; Dr. W. O. Markham; Mr. Thomas Lefroy, Q. C.; Rev. J. Marsden, B. D.; Lady Thomas Hay.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN AMERICA.

ALTHOUGH the Government has bought, since the Silver Bill was passed on Aug. 13, 2,500,000 oz., the price of silver bullion during the past five months has tended (a New York correspondent says) almost steadily downwards. What causes the weakness of silver bullion certificates is a question which is asked almost daily. Before the passage of the Silver Bill a "bull pool" was formed which, as the stock here had only just began to accumulate, succeeded in advancing the price from 104 to 115. The combination was composed to certain bankers, and Senator Jones and his friends unloaded at a good profit. Their holdings were bought by another pool in which the same element was conspicuous; and, the "bull" fever continuing, they forced the price to 121¼. Then there was a reaction, and the price fell to 115. At this point the original pool took hold again, but all confidence in an ultimate advance to 129·29, the figure at which silver would be quoted on a parity with gold was gone. The stock of the precious metal began to rise rapidly; exports to London ceased almost entirely, a "bear" party arose, and the pool quickly found on each advance that the offerings of certificates exceeded their buying capacity.

No amount of manipulation could enable the pool to recover the ground loss in a few weeks. After the price had touched 121¼, each reaction carried the quotations lower. The pool, failing to stem the receding current, worried by the high cost of carrying forward their contracts, and confronted by the tightening of the money market, finally sold at a heavy loss. As has happened to all the cliques which have since undertaken to manipulate the market, the advance in price was always overwhelmed by a rapid increase in the visible supply.

The condition which has demoralised the silver market is overproduction. Therein is to be found the answer to the question asked above as to what is the cause of the weakness of silver. But there are other reasons for the weakness which lie deeper. The moment silver began to appreciate it began to come from Europe. A private inquiry addressed to Mr. Perry, the auditor of the Custom House, reveals the following figures, which have not hitherto been published.

The imports of silver bullion and coin into New York in 1890 aggregated 7,156,760 dols., as compared with 1,642,000dols. imported in 1889.

The exports of silver bullion and coin from New York in 1890 amounted to 18,525,733 dols., as compared with 22,763,484 dols. exported in 1889.

The statistics show that there was more silver imported during the last half of 1890 than had been the case for many years.

This, together with the stimulus furnished to home production by the passage of the Silver Bill, resulted in glutting the market. The mining regions began to bustle with activity; old claims which had been abandoned, old mining projects which had been neglected, were regalvanised by the prospect of high prices for the product, and English money was thus invested on a large scale. In this way the estimated output of the mines for the three months ending Oct. 31 last was 25 per cent. larger than during the same period in 1889. This great increase in the production affected the price, and the "bulls" in New York soon discovered that the Government were able to buy silver through the mines in the West at a lower rate than the New York market price. During the recent financial crisis silver was an expensive luxury even for the richest speculator. With call loans ranging from 50 to 196 per cent per annum, the cost of carrying over was tremendous, and it resulted in a liquidation which carried the price to 96¾. It stayed then only for a moment, rebounding within a few days to 103, the largest buying between these extremes being an account of the pool which was still active in the market.

The stock of silver in the vaults of the Mercantile Deposit Company, against which certificates negotiable on the Stock Exchange have been issued, amounts to nearly 75,000,000 oz. The largest owners are the "bull" pool last named, in which certain leading Washington people are interested, as well as certain bankers, and two or three national banks. There is little room for doubt that the most ardent advocates of free coinage in the Senate are interested directly, or indirectly through their friends, in the ownership of this stock. The popular theory is that they favour the present Bill as the only means of consuming the visible supply and facilitating an advance in the price. At all events, the largest holders of certificates are heavy losers, and silver is a drug in the market. Competent authorities estimate the output for the mines in 1891, at 70,000,000 oz.

Unless the Free Coinage Bill passes into law any further "bullish" speculation is most improbable; for, unless buyers secure their profits quickly, the latter will be eaten up by interest and storage charges. No doubt the exposure of the methods by which they forced the last Silver Bill through Congress, which is now being made at Washington, has shocked the financial community, and dealt silver legislation a blow from which it will not recover for some time. It is equally true that it has frightened many holders of bullion certificates on Wall Street into selling, such sales having been a feature of the dealings at the Stock Exchange during the last two days. Unquestionably the Silver Bill was a godsend to the railroads that penetrate into mining regions. The earnings of all these roads, and notably the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland, have shown handsome increases. In some cases their railway equipment has been taxed to the utmost capacity of their hauling machinery. The other traffic which has accrued through the activity of the mining regions has increased their income.

Singularly enough, mining shares have been lifeless, and have decidedly failed to appreciate in any degree to the extent which was anticipated when the Bill became law.

FEVER AND FEVERISH STATES.

No feverish state is to be considered as beneath notice. Consumption first begins with a shade of increase in temperature, and the slightest lesion working harm to the body increases the body-heat. In children, the temperature darts up on slightest provocation, and it is wise for every mother with young children to have a clinical-thermometer in the house.

In times past probably the greatest enemy of man were the malarial fevers. Wherever there is decomposing vegetable matter—and where is there not this in great forests?—there malaria abounds. Close at hand in many parts where fevers flourished grew a tree, the bark of which, if infused, could dispel the malarious disease. Not, however, it is believed, till about the middle of the seventeenth century was the civilised world cognizant of its virtues. Humboldt, in his *Memoirs* on the cinchona forests, states that the cinchona is unknown as a remedy to the Indians where it grows, and that these people adhere to the habits of their ancestors. "They have generally the most violent prejudices against it, considering it poisonous; and in the treatment of fever prefer the milder indigenous remedies." Markham and Spence confirm Humboldt's statements, the former remarking that the native Indian doctors do not use the bark, and that the Cascarilleros of Ecuador believe that their red bark is used solely for dyeing. The *U. S. Dispensatory* says, "It is uncertain whether the Jesuit fathers received their knowledge from the Indians, or, as Humboldt believes, discovered the virtues of the drug for themselves, having been led to make trial of it by its extreme bitterness."

The Countess of Cinchon, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, having in her own person experienced the beneficial effects of the bark, is said, on her return to Spain in the year 1640, to have first introduced the remedy into Europe. After its introduction, it was distributed and sold by the Jesuits, who are said to have obtained for it the price of its weight in silver. From this circumstance it was called *Jesuit's Powder*. According to Sturm, "twenty doses in 1658 cost sixty florins." It seems first to have been advertised in England in this same year, but encountered so much incredulity and prejudice that nineteen years elapsed before it was made official in the London Pharmacopœia. It was with this famous remedy that Sir Robert Talbot (as a "secret nostrum") cured Charles II. of malarial fever, He sold his secret later on to Louis XIV. of France who magnanimously gave it to the world in 1681.

From the crude doses given these kings, to the improved forms in which the active principles of the cinchona can be administered now, is a gigantic stride. To be sure, every one knows quinine, but every one does not know that it is insoluble, except in very large quantities of water. If a little acid be added to the water, the quinine will dissolve; but it will then be most bitter, and, if taken in pills, may not be all absorbed, as the acid of the stomach is often absent in fever. Without doubt, much of the quinine that has been administered was not absorbed because insoluble. This insolubility renders ordinary quinine a most expensive drug, because it may not all be taken up by the system. The Soluble Quinine Tabloids are most economical and efficacious, as each grain of the drug dissolves as quickly as it comes into contact with ten drops of water.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TARACHER AND Co., Bombay.

THE ENGLISH CURRENCY QUESTION.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY MR. GOSCHEN.

ON Wednesday night at a banquet in the Victoria Hall, Leeds, after an exhaustive review of the financial and currency arrangements of England, Mr. Goschen gave an outline of proposals by which he hopes to strengthen the gold resources of the Bank of England, on which the vast pyramid of British credit is at present, as he insisted, so inadequately and even perilously based.

Mr. Goschen began by drawing a powerful picture of the late financial crisis in the City and of its possible results. He reminded his audience of the highly artificial and complex character of that enormous fabric of credit on which the industry and trade of this country repose. He showed how British enterprise would have been paralysed in every nerve and muscle if we had not escaped, "by the skin of our teeth," from a catastrophe compared with which he said the events that followed the fall of Overend, Gurney and Co., were mere child's play. The courageous and energetic action of the Bank of England, the enormous drafts of gold from France, Russia, and elsewhere, the guarantee obtained from the leading firms to meet the possibilities of a collapse—these are heroic remedies which indicate the magnitude of the danger, as well as the measures to be adopted for obviating its recurrence in the future. Among men familiar with the higher finance and with the practical aspects of business, it has long been felt that, considering the immense and increasing extent of our national liabilities, we are working upon a perilously narrow cash reserve. Our commercial and industrial position, with the boundless ramifications of the credit system, give this country an advantage in competition with others; but there are concomitant disadvantages which it would be worse than rash to ignore. London is the great gold mart of the world, and is liable to be drained of her stock of the precious metal in certain not infrequent conditions of exchange. Yet our cash reserve is out of all proportion exiguous compared with that of other nations, though no other nation is liable to the same demands. In the United States 142,000,000 are held in bullion, in France 95,000,000, and Germany 40,000,000, while the Bank of England's unique position is secured by less than 25,000,000. It is true, the amount of circulating gold is much greater in England than in any other country, but for the purpose of meeting foreign liabilities this stock is not easily to be drawn upon. Mr. Goschen declared emphatically that he would prefer to have a stock of 200,000,000 of gold under central control to 30,000,000 in the waistcoat pocket of the public." In this opinion all will not agree, but it is natural that it should be entertained by those who saw how narrowly disaster was avoided in the City a couple of months ago because the stock of gold had run low. Mr. Goschen then came to discuss as follows:—

THE £1 NOTE.

If you have done me the honour to follow my argument so far, you will have seen that I thought that our gold reserve in this country was generally insufficient, and that generally our cash reserves were also insufficient. I am not content to see the violent fluctuations, which are possibly inevitable. I am not content to see their continuance, at least without considering whether some mitigation cannot be devised, upon the soundest and the most orthodox principles. But you will see there is one point upon which I am extremely strong, and that is that you should not devise any means to alleviate the situation which would mean a further expulsion of gold. (Hear, hear.) Now there is a favourite measure in the air, which is the increase of the fiduciary issue; and many persons think that would be an advantage. An increase of the fiduciary issue means, as I understand it, the substitution of paper for gold. Now, supposing you were to issue 20,000,000*l.* of 1*l.* notes, and they were to take the place of 20,000,000*l.* in sovereigns in the pockets of the people, or the tills of the banks, what would happen to this 20,000,000*l.* of gold? It is the opinion of those who are in favour of this substitution that 20,000,000*l.* would be added to our stock of gold. (A voice—"Yes.") No, that would be added to our stock of gold. It would go to reserve of the Bank of England for the moment, but afterwards it would, like all our gold, be open to the world at large; and the gold which we had called in, replacing it by notes, being added to the reserve at the bank, would in the first instance, as do all other additions to the reserve lower the rate of interest, would create the great speculation for the moment, and would lead to the export of gold to other countries; and, having substituted paper for gold, you would find that really you had not strengthened the reserve of gold except by a small portion, whatever it might be, that we might gain. I cannot tell you the importance I attach to a thorough understanding of the principle by the people at large. They believe that if we were to substitute paper for gold we could keep gold under the ordinary arrangements of our Bank Charter Act. It is nothing of the kind. Paper expels gold unless you take particular precautions to retain the gold; and for my part I am totally opposed to any measure which would simply end in the expulsion of gold from the circulation of this country. We should keep our 25,000,000*l.* We might, perhaps, increase them to 26,000,000*l.* to 27,000,000*l.* We should have done no more. There are various reasons, I think, why the 1*l.* note is favoured. Some people favour it—and perhaps it is a large class, though I hoped I shall not give offence in saying it is not a thoroughly instructed class—because they think it will increase the money of the country. That I have endeavoured to show will not be the case. Though the notes would be issued, gold would come in, gold would go to the Bank of England, and under the ordinary laws of supply and demand gold would again leave the country. Therefore do not let it be believed that the issue of the 1*l.* notes is going simply to add to the currency. If that were the object I confess I for one should not be anxious to be a party to it. I do not believe in any artificial increase of the currency. I believe the soundness of business rests on men trading within their own means, within their own capacity for paying their acceptances, and that any man who leans on an increased issue of paper, who believes in the efficacy of the printing-press simply for the avoiding of a crisis, ought not to be followed on these questions. (Hear, hear.) I reject, therefore, the theory that the 1*l.* note ought to be issued in order to increase the currency of the country. I want to know this—and it is a matter upon which I feel the greatest possible doubt—Do people wish for the 1*l.* note because it is more convenient than a sovereign? I know that there is a demand for 1*l.* notes; but I want to know whether they are asked for because they are more convenient, or whether they are asked for from the wrong view, as I consider it, of wishing for more money? We have this indication, that in most other countries they do prefer paper money to bullion. But I am doubtful as to the feeling in this country, and it may take some education before 1*l.* notes become popular here. I observe, and I take note, that my present observations about the 1*l.* notes are not received with the same satisfaction as my original reference to the 1*l.* note. This leads me to suppose that there are a certain number of persons in this room who take a different view as to the use of 1*l.* notes. There is a third reason why the 1*l.* note is put forward, and that is from the point of view of economy to the Exchequer. (Hear, hear.) If we were to have 30,000,000 of sovereigns displayed by 30,000,000 of paper under some systems which might be considered, there would be a great gain and advantage to the public Exchequer. One might make a few hundred thousands of pounds on one condition, and that is that the 1*l.* note is a cheap instrument. There comes in the question, Will it continue to be a cheap instrument? It is an interesting point. In the United States they have a special detective department for the purpose of discovering frauds in the manufacture of bank notes. It is a matter which the authorities of the Bank of England and myself have been considering very carefully. At the same time, the experience has been so great of the issue of small paper money that I am bound to say that I do not know that the danger of forgery ought to decide the question in one direction. Now I wish to make what you may consider to be.

AN IMPORTANT DECLARATION.

I would not be tempted by any economy to be made by the issue of 1*l.* notes to introduce them if the result should be that you should displace a large amount of gold currency from the country, and deprive this country of that resource in time of danger. And I speak as a Chancellor of the Exchequer. I look upon it as more important to put the currency in a sound and safe position than to gain for the Exchequer a certain number of hundred thousands of pounds of public money. (Cheers.) Therefore I come back to a point which I indicated to you earlier in my address. If the issue of 1*l.* notes were simply to result in the substitution of paper for gold, we should make money, we might produce some convenience, we might have economy, we might please the employers, who would find readier means of transmitting their wages from one place to another. We might do much, but we should be expelling a certain portion of gold from this country—the gold which is circulated. Now that gold, I admit, and I have insisted on it, is not so important to us as gold at the centre, and I would sooner have 20,000,000 of gold at the centre than 30,000,000 of gold in the pockets of the people. It is a common saying that one bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. I prefer 20,000,000*l.* in my hand to 30,000,000 in the bush—that is to say, in the pockets of the community—because you cannot lay hold of the latter; you cannot get in the same manner. But any movement to which I would be a party in the direction of the fiduciary issue must have this result—that you must stop the gold; that the bullion and the gold which would be brought by the public in exchange for the 1*l.* notes, or any other form of notes, should be dealt with in such a manner as not to leave the country. I would establish it as a second reserve, not to be put into the ordinary issue; but I would have a separate stock of gold realised to this country by a certain issue of paper money which was to be issued only when emergencies should arise. (Cheers.) I think that in a very few minutes I can make that clear. I have considered the question—as you will have seen—of 1*l.* notes.

10S. NOTES AGAINST SILVER.

I have also considered the question of the issue of 10*s.* notes against silver. That is a measure which has been recommended by the Royal Commission, and there are no economic objections to such a course. The half-sovereign is a very expensive coin, and half-

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

ARABI PASHA.

In the House of Lords, on Manday, Jan. 26.—Earl de la Warr gave notice that on Monday next he would ask whether her Majesty's Government were in possession of information relative to the state of health of Arabi Pasha in Ceylon; and, if so whether it would be convenient to communicate such information to the House.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES AND THE COLONIES.

On Monday, (Jan. 26.)—Mr. H. Vincent asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the self-governing colonies were now entirely free to enter into preferential fiscal arrangements with each other, and even against the United Kingdom, while the mother country is prevented by treaties with foreign Powers from negotiating any special commercial understanding with the colonies; and, in such case, if the Colonial Office would urge the Board of Trade so to extend the reference to the Departmental Committee now considering the treaties of commerce that inquiry might be made as to the effect of such limitations upon the development of inter-Imperial trade. Baron H. de Worms: I understand that the first part of my hon. friend's question was discussed before the Trade and Treaties Committee on Friday last, by deputations from the Agents-General for the Colonies and the Imperial Federation League, including my hon. friend, and in these circumstances the Secretary of State thinks it would hardly be courteous to the committee to express at present any opinion on the matter, or to suggest that the reference to the Committee should at this stage be extended. It is understood that the report of the Committee may shortly be expected.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACT.

Leave having been obtained, Sir J. Fergusson on the 26th ult., on behalf of Sir J. Gorst, brought in a bill to amend the Indian Councils Act, 1861. The bill was read a first time.

THE SALE OF NARCOTICS.

On Tuesday, (Jan. 27.) Mr. M. J. Stewart gave notice that he would on an early day call attention to the issuing of Government licences for the sale of narcotic drugs in Bengal, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Shanghai, Hong Kong, and elsewhere, and move a resolution.

GERMANY AND THE MALAY PENINSULA.

Mr. De Lisle asked whether there was any foundation for a report that Germany was endeavouring to obtain from the King of Siam the cession of a port and some territory in the Malay Peninsula. Sir J. Fergusson: Her Majesty's Government have reason to believe that there is no truth in the report.

Mr. Hunter having moved that the resolution of June 22, 1880, refusing permission to Mr. Bradlaugh either to take the oath or make an affirmation, be expunged from the journals of the House "as being subversive of the rights of the whole body of electors of this kingdom," the Solicitor-General opposed the motion on the grounds that the action taken by the House in defence of its own dignity had since been deliberately affirmed by the highest courts of the realm, and that the erasure from the journals of the record of an important incident in party history would answer no useful purpose. Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, maintained that the action of the House had been in excess of its jurisdiction—a point which had never been raised before the courts, and that the retention of the record intact would perpetuate an evil and mischievous precedent. Advocating a suggestion made by the mover, he recommended that if it would clear the way towards the pacific settlement of the matter the words declaring the action of the House to have been subversive of the rights of the electors should be omitted from the resolution. Sir S. Northcote appealed to the First Lord of the Treasury to accept this compromise, and expressed a hope that it would be unanimously adopted by the House. Mr. W. H. Smith, who, in common with all the other speakers in the debate, expressed great sorrow at the illness of Mr. Bradlaugh, and paid a tribute to the valuable services he had rendered as a member of the House, contended that the resolution of 1880 was fully warranted by the information then before the House and the then state of the law. Having regard, however, to the alteration since made in the law, and to the fact that the junior member for Northampton had been a useful member of the House for six years, he did not insist upon the retention of the resolution upon the records, and would accept the motion on condition that the words impugning the authority of the House were excised. Mr. Hunter amended his motion accordingly, and after a protest from Mr. Morris and Dr. De Lisle, and an expression of regret from Sir W. Barttelot that the House was not unanimous in doing a generous act to a colleague who had endeavoured to do his duty manfully and courageously. The motion, as amended, was agreed to amidst cheers.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

In reply to Mr. Webb, Baron H. De Worms said the opium farm at Hong Kong was leased for a period of three years from March, 1889, at 477,600 dols. per annum, as against 182,400 dols. per annum, for the preceding three years. The Secretary of State had no reason to think the increase of revenue was due to the increased use of opium by the people of Hong Kong, but it was believed to be mainly due to the new opium ordinance passed in 1887.

THE ALLEGED MURDER BY ENGLISH SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

In reply to Mr. Conybeare on the 29th ult. Sir J. Gorst said the Secretary of State did not propose to take any steps in relation to the Dum Dum murder case. He had no authority to review or interfere with the decision of the highest judical tribunal in Bengal. Sir G. Campbell asked whether information had been received of the steps taken by the military authorities in regard to the lack of discipline disclosed in this case. Sir J. Gorst: The miiitary authorities made a careful inquiry into the alleged disorders, and have taken such steps as they trust will prevent their recurrence.

THE BOMBAY SALT ACT.

The same day in reply to Mr. Conybeare, who asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to two recent convictions under the new Bombay Salt Act, whether it was proved at the trial that neither of these criminals knew anything about the new Act, and several other questions, Sir J. Gorst said that a reference to the Act would show that the definition of the manufacture of salt in the provisions relating thereto were such as to make it clear to natives that offences of the kind are punishable with fine and imprisonment. The sentence of the native magistrate who imposed the fines in the first instance was referred to the High Court by Mr. Woodward, district magistrate of Kanara, for revision. The High Court reduced one fine from fifteen rupees to eight annas, or one day's imprisonment, and the other from ten rupees to one anna, or one hour's imprisonment. This revision of the original sentences seemed satisfactory, and the Secretary of State saw no reason to interfere.

THE OPIUM AND LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN UPPER BURMAH.

In reply to Mr. M. Stewart, Sir J. Gorst said the Burmah authorities were striving to repress illegal traffic in opium. Preventive establishments had already been strengthened, and the Chief Commissioner had inquired if further establishments were needed. The law on the matter was clear and stringent. It was being, and would be, enforced as far as possible. The hon. member omitted the following words from the passage quoted:—"Illicit importation of opium is far less common than it was some years ago."

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of this society was held on Jan. 26 at their rooms in Albemarle Street to hear Professor Peterson read a paper on Panini, the poet and grammarian, with some remarks on the age of Indian classical poetry. In the absence of Lord Northbrook, the president, the chair was taken by Mr. Branreth. Among those present were General Maclagan, Professor Browne, Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, General Goldsmid, Dr. Thornton, Mr. Rusden, and the secretary, Mr. Rhys Davids. Professor Peterson cited verses ascribed in the anthologies to the poet Panini, and gave reasons for believing that he and the great grammarian of the name were one and the same person. The verses belonged to a style of writing which had lately been represented as belonging to the "Renaissance period of Sanskrit literature," as Professor Max Muller called it. This Renaissance theory was based largely upon Ferguson's speculation with regard to the Vikramaditya era, which, according to him, was begun in 544 A.D., whereas it purported to extend from B.C. 56. Professor Peterson urged that this theory was no longer tenable, and went on to show that poetry of the kind exemplified in the books of Kalidasa was already an old art in India in the first century of our era. It reached back at least to the poem on the life of Buddha by Asvaghoscha, a Bramin converted to Buddhism, who wrote in the time of Kanishka (A.D. 78). Professor Peterson thought that the great triad of grammarians—Panini, Katyayana, and Patanjali—were all poets as well, and held that it was no longer desirable to regard with mistrust the tradition which assigned Vikramaditya and his court to 56 B.C., and represented him as surrounded by famous poets. The reading of the paper was followed by a discussion, in the course of which Mr. Rusden drew attention to a remarkable similarity of thought between one of the verses quoted by Professor Peterson and a passage in Horace.

THE INDIAN AGENCY CASE.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Saturday, January 24th, gave judgment in the cases of Peacock, Mollison, and Company *v.* Byjnauth and Graham and Company *v.* Byjnauth, which were appeals by the plaintiffs from parts of a decision of the High Court of Judicature at Bengal. The actions were in respect of goods consigned by plaintiffs to the firm of Paul, Tambaci and Son, who carried on business at Manchester and Calcutta. The plaintiffs, also merchants of Manchester, and for whom Messrs. Graham and Co. acted as agents at Calcutta, had been in the habit of dealing with Tambaci for a number of years, and the mode of payment was generally by bills drawn upon Tambaci for the amount of the consignments. Tambaci, whose agent in Calcutta was a Mr. Vassilopulo, employed as banian, or intermediary between the firm as importers and the native sellers in the bazaars, the respondent Byjnauth. Byjnauth had made a number of advances to Tambaci and Son, and on the latter firm filling a petition in bankruptcy he claimed the goods and the proceeds of their sale as a set-off against his debt. It was denied that Tambaci meant Byjnauth to have a lien upon the goods, and it was urged that he knew of the interest of Messrs. Peacock, Mollison, and Co. The respondent alleged that there was an express agreement between him and Tambaci, and that Tambaci's agent, Vassilopulo, understood that the lien was a valid one. The case was argued before the Court during the last sittings and occupied a considerable time. The amount of money involved in the action is very large.

Mr Asquith, Q. C., Mr. Smyly, and Mr. Roskill were counsel for the appellants and Mr. Rigby, Q. C. and Mr. Knox represented the respondent.

Lord Hobhouse, in delivering judgment, said this suit formed part of a group of seven suits instituted for the purpose of deciding questions arising out of the failure of Tambaci, who carried on business under the style of Tambaci and Son. The suits were disposed of by the High Court of Calcutta and the decrees had not been challenged on appeal except so far as they were adverse to the interests of Messrs. Peacock, Mollison, and Co., who were in effect the appellants in both suits before the Court. The principal question before the High Court, and the only one which their Lordships proposed to deal with in these appeals, was whether Byjnauth was entitled to the lien which he claimed in respect of the merchandise of Tambaci, and also in respect of the goods in transit at the time Tambaci suspended payment. The effect of the High Court's decree was to deny the claim of lien in regard to goods marked with certain devices, and to affirm the right to other goods marked "P. T. and C." The High Court rightly stated that to establish his lien the banian must show some express agreement or some course of dealing from which it could be inferred. The banian relied upon both these. He did not, however, allege that there was any written agreement, the express agreement relied upon being only verbal. It was important to see how the banian stated that agreement. His plaint was the first step in the litigation, and in it he states in general terms that up to 1882 he made advances to Tambaci on the security of a lien upon the goods in the godowns. With respect to 1882 he stated that he refused to make further advances without further security, but being assured by Vassilopulo, who was then managing Tambaci's affairs in Calcutta, that more goods were coming out, he made his advances on the security of goods in transit. In his examination the banian was asked if the agreement relied upon had not been rescinded, and he answered that the agreement had not been expressly rescinded, but modified in some respects. The most important modification was that whereas the agreement provided that the banian should deposit with Tambaci 25,000 rupees in Government securities or cash by way of security against defalcations, it was shortly afterwards agreed that instead of this deposit the banian should advance to Tambaci 25,000 rupees in cash, with 12 per cent. interest, and on the security of the goods in the godowns. He then went on to say that after the execution of that agreement Tambaci proposed that he should advance funds to the firm from time to time on the security of the lien, and charge on all the goods in the godowns of the firm, and advances were made on that security. In the beginning of the year 1875 the banian said he found that Tambaci was enlarging his business and required more advances, and he asked for a fresh written agreement giving him more security, but that Tambaci put him off by saying that all the goods in the godowns should remain in his possession. At the same time, he said, it was agreed that these advances should bear interest at the rate of 12 per cent. Tambaci was orally examined in England, and cross-examined at great length by the banian's counsel, and he denied that there was any agreement that the banian should have a lien upon the goods. At the trial of the action some important new matter was introduced by the banian, who said: "I was introduced to Tambaci at the office of Mr. Sassoon, and Tambaci asked me to be his banian, in the same way in which I was acting for Sassoon. We arranged to go more fully into the matter at Tambaci's house, and Tambaci went away. Sassoon said nothing on that occasion. On the day following I went to Tambaci's house, and asked him how he wished the business to be done. He said, 'I will give you a commissiou of 1¼ per cent, and 12 per cent in respect of any advances.' He further said he was "carrying on business on a very limited scale,and only required small advances, but hereafter he intended extending it, and would then require large advances." The banian then said it was arranged he should have the keys of the godowns and put his own men in charge of themerchandise. Thenext day they met again at Sassoon's office, and another conversation about the terms took place; and on the 12th June, 1873, the banian paid 12,000 rupees to the Agra Bank to redeem goods in pledge. He began business as banian probably on the 11th. Sassoon spoke as to the meeting in his office, and confirmed the statement of the banian as to the nature of the agreement, but he said that the terms were all settled at the first meeting and through his intervention. At the second meeting he learnt that they had agreed with each other and commenced business. There was considerable conflict of evidence as to what transpired at the meeting at Sassoon's office, and the probability was against the banian giving such large credit without security; but it must be borne in mind that the firm of Tambaci greatly extended their business, and that the banian got a commission on the sales and interest of 12 per cent on his advances. So far as the general transaction concerned Tambaci it was, as the banian stated, on his part a dishonest one. In England he was buying goods on express agreements that the money received for them should be forwarded to meet the bills drawn for their price, while at the same time there was an arrangement in Calcutta that at the moment of their arrival they should be subjected to a lien for the whole amount due to the banian. It could hardly be thought that Tambaci would make such an agreement. No doubt many things that Tambaci knew were concealed from the banian; but the banian alleged an agreement extending to the whole of the goods consigned to Calcutta and operating continuously from the time he became banian to the close of the transaction. Now it was proved beyond doubt that as to a portion of the goods, probably those marked "P. & C.," the banian had notice of the interest of the consignors, yet he went on maintaining that the agreement gave him a prior lien upon them, although he was warned in 1875 by a friend that these goods stood in a different position from the others, and advised to make inquiries on the subject. The banian stated that he had a conversation a few days after with Tambaci on the subject, but it did not appear that he ever made any serious inquiries. He held on his course just the same, alleging that the agreement gave him a general lien on all goods coming into Calcutta on Tambaci's account, whatever might be the terms on which they had been shipped. It was not possible any man of business, such as the banian was shown to be, would have relied upon such an agreement as that. The direct oral evidence was confined to the banian himself and to Sassoon. The High Court attached great importance to Sassoon's evidence. No one has impeached Sassoon's veracity, and there was no doubt that at the first meeting some arrangements were made by which the banian was to take charge of the merchandise in the godowns. The High Court, on the other hand, found that the banian had evidently put a fictitious fringe to his story, though expressing belief in his main statement. Very shortly after the alleged arrangements were made a written agreement was executed, but that agreement was wholly silent about advances or security, except the security to be given by the banian himself. It was a most extraordinary thing that the banian should find it necessary that the terms which he had settled with Tambaci should be repeated all over again and made in Hindostani before they were embodied in a written agreement. The banian's mode of meeting this difficulty was even more extraordinary. He said that the written agreement was never read over to him, and that he did not, even up to the time of his examination, know what it contained. He was, he said, under the belief when he signed it that it contained the terms arranged, that he should have a pledge upon the goods in respect of the advances made. Their Lordships found it impossible to believe this statement. He did not put it forward when examined on interrogatories, and it was not made in Tambaci's cross-examination. The agreement was prepared and its execution witnessed by a solicitor of the highest standing, and the solicitor would hardly have permitted a party ignorant of English as the banian was to execute that agreement without satisfying himself that he understood it. Their Lordships thought the evidence wholly failed to establish the agreement on which the banian relied, and as for the modification or new agreement in 1875 there seemed to be no evidence beyond that of the banian himself. The banian at the trial himself gave an entirely different version of it to that told in his answers to interrogatories. The fact that the banian had the keys of the godowns and appointed men to take charge of the goods was no more than was necessary for the performance of his duty to keep the goods, make sales, and deliver to buyers. The next point was that the policies of assurances against fire were effected by the banian in the name of Tambaci and then endorsed by him and handed to the banian. This point was not a very strong one, for it was only common sense that the person responsible for th safety of goods should be protected, and have every facility for obtaining their value in case of fire. An important feature in the course of business was the treatment of the bills of lading. At the trial the banian asserted they were endorsed to him directly upon their arrival in Calcutta, but the banian's assertions on this point appeared to be part of the fringe of fiction with which he had surrounded his story. It was important to note that Vassilopulo believed the banian to have a lien upon the goods, but the correspondence between Vassilopulo and Tambaci contained no expressions which Tambaci, or indeed any other person knowing the relation of the parties, might not naturally read without suspecting that the banian was setting up a claim to a legal security for the goods. Their Lordships were quite of opinion that the banian had failed to make out his case, and it only remained to consider how their Lordships' views affected the decrees made below in the two suits in question. In Byjnauth's claim it was declared that the banian was entitled to one bale out of eight and to 55 others marked "P. T. and C.," and Messrs. Peacock were entitled to 24 bales with the "P" mark. The banian was ordered to pay Messrs. Peacock the sum of 6,608 odd rupees, being the net proceeds of sale of the 24 bales, and their costs of the commission to examine Vassilopulo in Calcutta. Messrs Peacock were ordered to pay to the banian his costs of suit and one-fifth of the costs of the commissions to examine witnesses in England. It appeared that the one bale was admitted to belong to the banian. Vassilopulo's examination was asked by the banian, and turned out to be useless. It was not clear why Messrs. Peacock were ordered to pay the whole costs of the suit in which they succeeded to a substantial extent, but it was probably because in the other suit, where the victory and defeat were also divided, the banian was ordered to pay costs. It was stated at the bar that the method of dealing with costs had proved injurious to Messrs. Peacock. The banian had now failed in this suit entirely, except as to the one bale to which his title is not disputed. Their Lordships had now to make a decree such as in their judgment the High Court should have made at the trial. The proper course would be, first, to affirm the decree of the court below so far as regards the one bale awarded to the banian and the 24 bales awarded to Messrs. Peacock, Mollison, and Co., and so far as directs payment of 6,608 odd rupees to Messrs. Peacock, and so far as it directs payment of the costs of the commission to examine Vassilopulo; secondly, to discharge the rest of the decree; thirdly, to dismiss the suit so far as regards the 55 bales awarded to the banian, to direct him to pay to Messrs. Peacock their price if sold, with interest at 6 per cent. from the institution of the suit, or otherwise their value, and also to pay them the cos's of the suit and one-fifth costs of the English commissions. Messrs Peacock must also be repaid the costs paid by them in pursuance of the decree.

In *Peacock v. Byjnauth* Messrs. Peacock were ordered to pay the banian's costs occasioned by their having instituted two suits instead of one. The suit was dismissed so far as it accounted for goods sold and accounted for. It was declared that the banian was entitled to bales marked "P. T. and C.;" it was declared that Messrs. Peacock were entitled to bales market "P. M C." and to 52 bales marked "P.T. C.," and the banian was ordered to pay them 33,619 odd rupees, being the sale price of so many of those bales as had not been delivered to them; and the banian was ordered to pay to Messrs. Peacock their costs of suit, except, as aforesaid, the one-fifth of the costs of the English commissions. The proper course would be, first, to affirm the decree so far as it directed Messrs. Peacock to pay the costs occasioned by bringing two suits, and so far as it related to goods sold and accounted for, and so far as it related to certain bales; secondly, to discharge the rest of the decree; and thirdly, Messrs. Peacock are entitled to be paid the amount of the bills drawn by them against the bales marked "P. T. and C.," with interest thereon at 6 per cent.; to direct an account, if necssary, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount due to Messrs. Peacock and the amount of the value or price of the bales, with interest at 6 per cent.; and direct the banian to pay the amount found due on the bills out of the amount of the value or price so far as the same will extend; and to declare that each party ought to bear his own costs of suit, and to be charged with half of one-fifth of the cost of the English commissions. The banian must also be repaid the costs paid by him in pursuance of the decree.

As in these appeals each party succeeded, and kach party failed on the substantial issue, their Lordships award no costs.

THE FRENCH AND THE CHINA TRADE.

The sustained and vigorous efforts of the French in Cochin China to improve their commercial position, and develop their trade with the surrounding countries, writes the *Glasgow Herald*, are well worthy of more interest and attention than they excite in this country, for in some important directions they are carried into a field where they are in competition with ourselves. The development of French trade from the new colonies to the westward seems to have been left largely in the hands of M. Pavie, the French Consul at Luang Prabang, a Siamese town on the Meikong. Having shown by repeated journeys that trade routes exist between Tonquin and Siam across the Laos States, M. Pavie has turned his attention more recently to the development of trade along the Meikong, the largest river in Asia (though not the best fitted for commercial purposes)except the Yangtse. Information has just been received here that he has concluded an arrangement with the Siamese Government for the opening of three parts on the Siamese side of the river to French trade. On the French side of the river there are practically no towns, as this bank has never had a settled population. At present the draw-back to the Meikong as a trade route is its rapids, of which one not far from the mouth, near the town of Shing-Treng, has hitherto proved insuperable, and therefore, a *portage*, as it is called in Canada, has to take place there. Nevertheless, the opening of these three Siamese ports is of considerable advantage to French trade, as there are steamers now on all parts of the river, the rapids impeding, but not wholly preventing, navigation. One not unimportant consequence of M. Pavie's successful activity must be the growth of French influence in Siam, where, until a few years ago. British influence was predominant. Indeed, there was no other influence to be counted; it was Eclipse first, and the rest nowhere.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—January, 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R H Tickell, B	Lieut H G B Roitt, BSC
Capt G W B Swiney, B	Col E J Watson, MSC
Capt S D Gordon, BSC	Col S C Clarke, MSC
Lieut R E H Dyer, BSC	Maj A W Proudfoot, BoSC
Lieut F G H Davies, BSC	Lieut R Wapshare, BoSC

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A J Chew, B, 9 mos	Col J G D Walker, MCav, till 6-6-91
Capt W R Morton, B R E, 6 mos	Capt W B Piers, Bo S C, 3 mos
Capt W T Fairbrother, B S C 6 mos	Capt A Phayre, Bo S C 4 mos
Lieut G H C Colomb, B S C, 21 days	Surg-Maj A K Stewart, B, 2 mos
Mr J Davidson, Bo C S, 3 days	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A U Fanshawe, BCS	Capt R C S Macausland, B S C
Mr W S Davis, B	Lieut G H C Colomb, BSC
Mr J E N Boydell, B	Lieut J Kendall, MSC
Mr W J Greer, B	Lieut S L Aplin, M S C
Mr J E Dallas, B	Mr H W Warden, Bo
Mr P H Martyr, B	Col G C Hogg, Bo S C
Mr W G Allen, B	Lieut H F Waters, Bo S C
Maj A M Mills, BSC	Surg-Maj G Waters, Bo
Capt W S Marshall, BSC	
Lieut L Herbert, B S C	

INDIA OFFICE.—Jan. 24.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Beilby, Lord Wenlock, Governor of the Presidency of Madras, to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; and to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on Constance Mary, Lady Wenlock, wife of Beilby, Lord Wenlock, G.C.I.E. Governor of the Presidency of Madras.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

War Office, January 27.

2nd Life Guards—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Edward H. Hanning-Lee to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. F. T. Townshend, placed on half-pay; Capt. J. A. Smith-Cuninghame to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. H. Hanning-Lee; Lieut. H. S. Naylor-Leyland to be Capt., vice J. A. Smith-Cuninghame; Second Lieut. A. F. H. Ferguson to be Lieut., vice H. S. Naylor-Leyland; Lieut. John Chaytor Brinton, from the 4th batt. the Worcestershire Regt., to be second Lieut., vice A. F. H. Ferguson.

4th Dragoon Guards—The appointment to a second Lieutenancy of Lieut. C. P. Chesnaye, from the 4th batt. the Durham Light Inf., which appeared in the *Gazette* of Dec. 30, 1890, is cancelled.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. Frederick G. C. Humfrey has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

1st Dragoon—Capt. Charles R. Burn has been seconded for service on the Staff.

6th Dragoons—Second Lieut James Stevenson-Hamilton to be Lieut, to complete establishment.

7th Hussars—Second Lieut the Hon R H Marsham to be Lieut, vice G N Going, promoted.

18th Hussars—Second Lieut C K Burnett to be Lieut vice C A Hope, placed on the temporary Half-pay List.

Coldstream Guards—Capt the Hon A H Henniker-Major is seconded for service on the Staff. Major Vesey J Dawson to be regimental Adj, vice Capt the Hon A H Henniker-Major, appointed to the Staff.

Regimental Districts.

Lieut-Col and Col Thomas T Simpson, having completed five years' service in command of the 33rd Regimental District (the Duke of Wellington's, West Riding Regt), is placed on half-pay.

Col F G Jackson, from Lieut-Col, half-pay, to be a Col to command the 21st Regimental District (the Royal Scots Fusiliers), vice Col E T Bainbridge, half-pay, who has vacated that appointment.

Line Battalions.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Second Lieut, T C Plowden to be lieut, vice R Dawson, prom.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Superny, Capt, Byran Francis Holme to be capt, vice C L Connellan, appd adj, 3rd Batt, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry); Second Lieut E G T Bainbridge to be lieut, vice Æ M B Gage, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Capt William L Forbes has been seconded for service as an adj of Auxiliary Forces.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Capt H J R St G Richardson to be major, vice L C F Thompson, prom lieut-col on half-pay; Lieut Thomas G P Glynn, adj, to be capt, vice H J R St G Richardson.

The Lincolnshire Regiment.—Second Lieut J S Kemball to be lieut, vice F G G Griffin, promoted into the Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.

The Devonshire Regiment.—Capt James H V Braithwaite retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

The Leicestershire Regiment.—Lieut Lionel A Watson has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Cheshire Regiment.—The undermentioned lieuts to be capts:—W Hussey-Walsh, in succession to Major D F Lewis, employed with the Egyptain Army; Anthony E R Tucker, adj, to complete establishment; Second Lieut V B Pigott to be lieut, vice W Hussey-Walsh.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt George C R C Fenwick retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut-Col and Col Charles J Dromhead, on completion of six years service as a regimental lieut col, to be placed on half-pay: Capt the Hon Ulick de R B Roche has been seconded for service on the Staff,

The Cameronians(Scottish Rifles)—Second Lieut Edward C Bayley has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut Walter D Holland to be adj. vice Capt F W Northey, appointed adj of Auxiliary Forces.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—The undermentioned second lieuts to be lieuts, to complete establishment;—J T Medlycott, E V Cuppage, R B Webb.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Lieut-Col and Col Alexander F Kidston, on completion of four years service in command of a battalion, to be placed on half-pay.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Capt. Lois R M. Maxwell resigns his commission.

The Durham Light Infantry—Capt. Walter C. Ross has been seconded for service as Inspector and Adj. of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps.

The Highland Light Infantry—Lieut. John Richardson to be capt., vice J. D. Hunt, seconded for service on the Staff. The promotion to the rank of lieut. of Second Lieut. W. C. Anderson is antedated to Nov. 1., 1890, vice A. G. Balfour, prom; Second Lieut. Walter Neilson to be lieut., vice J. Richardson.

The Gordon Highlanders—Second Lieut. Walter Campbell to be lieut., vice E. Streatfeild, seconded.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. and Brevet Major Sir Bartle C. A. Frere, Bart., D.S.O., has been seconded for service on the Staff.

The West India Regiment.—Lieut. Oliver C. Sherwood has been seconded for service in the Ordnance Store Dept.; Second Lieut. T. B. E. W. Warren-Swettenham to be lieut., vice C. H. C. M'Fall, placed on temp. half-pay on account of ill-health.

Staff,—Col. T. M. Hazlerigg, from Lieut.-Col. Royal Art., to be an assist. adj.-gen., and to have the substantive rank of col. in the Army, vice Major and Col. J. Alleyne, R.A., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Col. H. B. Wilson, from Lieut.-Col., half-pay, to be an assist. adj.-gen., and to have the substantive rank of col. in the Army, vice Col. W.L. K. Ogilvy, C.B., half-pay, half-pay, who has resigned the appointment.

Major G. F. Browne, D.S.O., the Northamptonshire Regt., to be a dep.-assist. adj.-gen. at headqrs., vice Lieut.-Col. and Col. A. S. Wynne, who is placed on half-pay on the expiration of his period of service in that appointment.

Royal Military Academy—Lieut.-Col F. Mascall, from half-pay, is continued in the appointment of professor, on promotion.

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. John H E. Bailey, B. A. to be a chaplain to the Forces, Fourth Class.

Ordnance Store Department—Assist.Commy-Gen. of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Major, Josiah Jones, has been placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health. The undermentioned temporasily attached officer to be a deputy-assist.commy-gen. of Ordnance, with the temporary rank of capt. in the Army:—Lieut O. C. Sherwood, the West India Regt.

Army Pay Department—Capt. Charles F. H. Madhurst, the East Lancashire Regt., to be paymr., with the honorory rauk of capt.

Memoranda.

Col. George D. Wahab, from lieut.-col., half-pay, retires on ret. full pay.

Brevet Major and Honorary Lieut.-col. William J. L. Milligan, from capt., half-pay, Staff officer of pensioners, has been placed on ret. pay.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Surg. Benjamin Osmond Barnard, M, B., Royal Alderney Artillery Militia, to be surg., ranking as capt.

MILITARY NEWS.

A meeting of the military members of the House of Commons will shortly be convened by Sir W. Barttelot for the purpose of considering the case of the purchase officers. It is probable that the Government will be pressed to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the alleged grievances.

The recent correspondence between the Secretary for War and General. Fraser on the subject of the purchase officers and the reduction of the General list has not satisfied the military members who have interested themselves in the question, and the matter will be further raised on the Estimates. The financial calculations on which Mr. Stanhope's arguments are based will be particularly challenged.

As illustrating the personal interest which the Queen takes in the higher appointments to the English hierarchy, it may be noted that the nomination of Dr. Magee to the Archbishopric of York was published in the Court Circular, instead of being sent to the newspapers direct from Downing-street, as most official announcements are.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medecine dealers everywhere at 1s.6d. per Bottle Whole-sale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A MAMMOTH CONTRACTOR.

It was in the morning-room of a club overlooking the Thames Embankment, writes the *Morning Advertiser*, that our representative espied the great engineer and contractor, Mr. T. Craigie Glover, who was paying London a flying visit in connexion with some arrangements for the completion of the great Tansa Dam, near Bombay.

Giant in physique, as well as giant in constructive ability, Mr. Glover, who does not seem to have suffered much from his long and trying sojourn in the East, was not at first very willing to discourse upon the crowning glory of his life, which will in a few months be the talk of Europe and the wonder of Asia.

"You have done a good deal of big work in the East, Mr. Glover?"

"Yes," he replied, "I went to India in 1861, and at once recognised the tremendous possibilities of the country. I also saw that if large contracts were to be undertaken, it would be necessary to train the patient Hindoo and make him, if possible, equal to the British workman, and I am proud to say I succeeded in a way that astonished even myself.

"It must have been a tremendous task?"

"A lengthy one, I grant, lasting as it did about thirty years; but the Hindoo mind is most receptive. He is quick to learn, and never forgets what he is taught—a fact which is peculiarly awkward sometimes, as he seldom forgets a fault."

"But you surely do not compare the natives of India with a skilled British workman?"

"I do more than that," rejoined the contractor decisively. "I place him in many respects far and away above our countrymen. The Hindoo works uncomplainingly, he is methodical in every way, an intelligent piece of mechanism he does not understand strikes, and if he did he would not take advantage of them, while the small amount of drilling he requires would surprise you."

"How many natives have you so trained?"

Mr. Glover paused for a moment, as though making a mental calculation, then said, "During the thirty years somewhere in the neighbourhood of half a milion. Oh, quite that," he added decidedly; "yes, quite half a milion."

"What may I understand by the word training?"

"Well, what I mean is this. When starting in a new part of India, where good masonry work was previously unknown, the natives only understood their own primitive way of doing it, but with the aid of my European staff of assistants they were taught how such class of work could be carried out in our way, which means an attention to detail unknown until then in India. Another important matter in my training was to instruct them how to select the best available quality of limestone, and teach them to see that it should be burned with the proper material, allowing only clean, sharp, gritty sand to be mixed with it when being ground up, as I discovered that this latter factor had been sadly neglected in many works constructed before my time, a neglect which had resulted in some military barracks and large railway bridges giving way. Of course, other classes of work had to be taught in the same manner."

"In other words, when you retire from your labours the Empire will have half a million of skilled workpeople which it did not possess before?"

"Precisely; the Government of India has been enriched to that extent so far as I am concerned, and I am convinced that in India no one could, in a case of emergency, command so many native trained labourers as I have been and am now in a position to do."

"I do not quite understand you?"

"Well, for instance, in the year 1867 the Mhow-ke-Mulla Viaduct on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (which I had no hand in building) suddenly collapsed through bad mortar, after a very heavy fall of rain. This accident practically cut that part of the country in two, as railway communication over the enormous ravine was stopped. That morning, about 2 a.m., I received a telegram from the agent of the railway, telling me of the accident, and asking me to proceed there. I at once set out, and by nine a.m. I had on the spot 2,000 native workpeople, with all neccessary staff, overseers, tools, and provisions for ten days. In that ten days I had in a rough way restored the communication, but not without encountering great hardships, it then being the rainy season of the year, with little shelter. When the work was completed I utterly collapsed, and had to return to Europe to recruit."

"How did you succeed so well with the natives?"

"The secret of my success with them lay principally in my study of their character and customs, treating them with kindness, but with great firmness, at the same time seeing that every one got his due; also my constant endeavour to regard them as part and parcel of our common humanity.

"We behave much better to them now than was the custom many years ago," he went on, "and the average native is intelligent, and sees and understands this. Do you suppose I could have constructed about 1,000 miles of railway in the peninsula, much of it through extremely rough and rocky country, almost impassable, if I had not been surrounded by men who worked with a good will? I respected their laws, their religion, and their traditions, and they in turn respected me. Indeed, I honestly believe that in case of another mutiny in India I am so popular among the natives in the western half of the peninsula, where I am best known, that I should be the last European to suffer, if indeed I ran any risk at all."

"And now, Mr. Glover, what of your more important works?"

"A dry enumeration of them all would bore me as well as yourself," replied the genial Scotchman. "Let me think a little. I was nine years over the foreshore reclamation at Bombay, and carried nearly 5,000,000 cubic yards of material by rail about eight miles for that purpose. Quite 200 acres of land were so reclaimed, where all the present docks and landing basins now exist. I was six years in constructing the large viaduct across the River Chumbul, on the Scindia State Railway, which had 14 spans of 200 feet, each 115 feet above the river bed. I founded it on large masonry wells, sunk about 80 feet below the river bed. The stone for this work was brought by a special railway eleven miles long."

"Didn't you build a large bridge near Agra?"

"Yes; the viaduct carrying the railways and roadway across the River Jumna there. It measures about 2,200 feet, and took over five yearz to build. There is also the Taptee viaduct, on the G.I.P. Railway at Bhosawul, of 32 spans, about three-quarters of a mile long. This was to replace a bridge that had given way in consequence of the bad work and material, to which I referred just now."

"Is there no other large bridge of your construction?"

"Yes; that across the River Nerbudda, on the Bhopal State Railway. It has 14 spans of 150 feet, and occupied four years in building. Beyond these there are other works throughout Western India too numerous to mention."

"Did Mrs. Glover ever accompany you to India?"

"Oh, yes; she has made 21 voyages, and was with me throughout all my most trying life in the jungle. I mean from the first time I went to India, when travelling was not as it is now. She had a very rough time of it for the first few years—the roughest of jungle life, and was of the greatest assistance to me. By the way, when speaking of the Chumbul Bridge, I omitted to tell you that the famine was then at its height, and thousands of starving, stricken people, flocked to my works to be fed. General Dennehy (now one of the Queen's personal attendants) was

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